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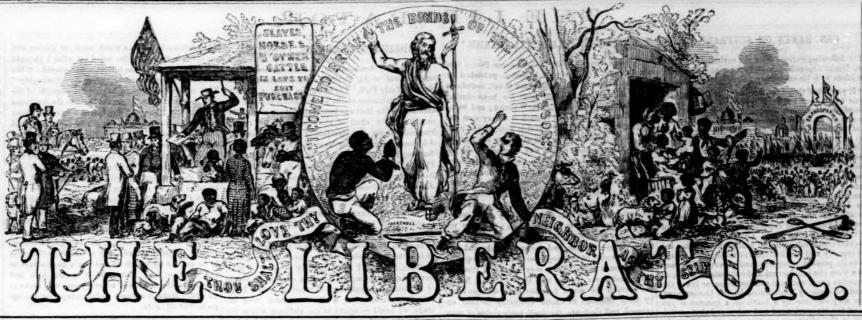
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or The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are ied to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia tice, but are not responsible for any debts of the vis :- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

Itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-

ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY,
HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant
that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war,

civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congness extend to interference with the institution of

slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IF CAN BE INTERPERED

WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to

a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w ... power; and when your country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cory on the war, and near carmy it on, ac-

conding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and NARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armics have power to eman-

cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."--J. Q. ADAMS.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1799.

Selections.

TEFPERSON DAVIS.

We believe Jefferson Davis to be the worst man We believe delies of Davis to de the worst man all history. He was a repudiator and a slave-lier. He has been a secessionist, traitor, and During all these last twenty years he has onspicuous in working mischief to our people. ecause of slavery has urged no villany so great that he has plotted for it and supported it. He that he has pioteed for it and supported it. He sedulously endeavored to subvert our free insti-ons, and set up on their ruins the reign of caste, ege, and oppression. The accursed Fugitive Law, the infamous repeal of the Missouri Comnise, the border ruffian outrages in Kansas, the oman Dred Scott decision, and the nationalizathe abominable system of bondage, in whose that all these atrocious crimes, and others like magainst liberty were perpetrated, ever found im a quick and persistent advocate and helper. d when these conspiracies against justice and the were found to be unavailing, he was the recoglebief amongst those who resolved to set fire to epublic, and lay the mighty edifice in ruins. Satan, he preferred " to rule in hell than serve To fulfill his own mad, ambitious nes, and found a slave empire over the fallen and a nation that had only honored and blessed deliberately, wilfully, and determinedly ged a peaceful and prosperous country into the les and horrors of civil war. With lying words as an normal devotion to the Union on his lips, he for months was secretly engaged with kindred hin perfecting his plans for the national overow, until his arrangements were completed, when threw off the mask, and the giant iniquity stood st to an astonished world. The master spirit this deviltry was instantly and universally desig-ed as the fit instrument to lead on and complete work of destruction. Who can recount the rashat nen can describe the arbitrary arrests and the

demscriptions, the merciless punishments and nameless butcheries, the bitter persecutions and astounding robberies, the hypocritical appeals to and the atheistic enmity to the human race that characterized his rule at Richmond? Sixty nd of our brave men have frozen, or starved, nousand of our brave men have frozen, or starved, whickned to death on their cold prison ground, or dark and flitby dungeons—and he refused to the them relief. Myriads of the Beauty of our real were shedding their precious blood like water he Union of their fathers-and he would not the flowing streams. Poverty, Desolation, Death were wasting the homes and the hearts s South-and still this incarnate fiend would bate his tyranny. The air was filled with hints als, and prognostications of theft, arson, and er-and not one word from this chief of assasourage or rebuke them. With infernal and hate he plied all the enginery he could com-ed to stimulate to still further strife, and sacrifice exple whose passions he had already goaded be-ed cadurance, and whom he had deceived and ged beyond all hope or power of redress. And last his game was at an end, when his prom were seen to be lies, when his charlatanism was used out, and when all his wit and skill and malice no longer avail, he must needs give one more ning and damning evidence of his cowardice capidity by plundering the banks of Richmond, vking his safety in an ignominious and ridicu-ight. Nor is this seoundrel and vagabond less lous and impenitent than ever he has been. e man who, when the great martyr President t pleaded so affectingly for peace and concord, reatened with boastful and insulting air to "make North feel Southern steel," is as hardened and lish now as he was then; and if he had it in his to accomplish it, he would plunge the very et of assassination into the vitals of the nation. arselves, we have not a shadow of a doubt that ew and approved of the contemplated murder esident Lincoln, even should the evidence that be adduced fail to convict him of his complicity at unparalleled crime. But whether he did not, it is clear that he sanctioned a system of ecret service" which comprehended every kind illegal, indiscriminate, and diabolical warfare; the has been the inspiration and soul of a rebel-

nce of murderers, as he is the most malignant is now to be determined whether such unrelent and protracted attempts to destroy a free re-ble, and put back for ages the cause of human gress, are an offence to be punished with the most odign retribution known to our laws; or are simhe clever deeds of an able man, which, having lof their dreadful intent, may now be dismissed forgotten in the exercise of an easy good-nature, of a weak, sentimental sympathy. It is now to of a weak, sentimental sympathy. It is now to letermined whether or not, while the poor sol-who fought at Antietam and Gettysburg, but set slept at his post, must be shot like a dog, this lor of stupendous iniquities is entitled to a cerup to a kind of moral respectability, so that world shall behold that here in America the resor is safe and unharmed in proportion to criminality of his conduct. It is to be detered whether justice is but a name, and the majesta farce, and the life of a people a thing of compet; or whether these things are unspeakably at and sacred, and whoever lifts his hand against an deserves to die the death. Now is the time all the world's history to teach men that such some accuracy. son against a benign government like ours is the me of crimes; and so to impress the kesson upon a minds of this and all future generations, that we again shall banded conspirators dare to react the villanies of these awful years. The lenien-which our rulers have lately shown to the one set our peace has made bad men rejoice and all men mourn. A postmaster enters a bank in men mourn. A postmaster enters a bank in achusetts, aims a pistol at the head of a fine, ble young man, faithfully discharging the duties his post, blows out the brains of his victim, robs Mitution, and makes his escape. The assassin ested, tried, and condemned, but the Governor possible string and the sentence remains sentence.

that has swept a half million of men into their

es, and that he stands to-day before the world

bold and bloody rough in New York city the bold and bloody rough in New York city there a policeman, set to protect the interests and the true the order of the community, and he is parall only to pursue, with increased impunity, his aid pastime. Bounty-jumpers enter the army, but to the enemy, and swindle the Government that times, and still are the objects of tender contains. The ringleaders of the "Sons of Liberand the "Knights of the Golden Circle"—than the Knights of the Golden Circle "—than the few men in modern times have been more inand the Knights of the Golden Circle —than the modern times have been more inmostly wicked—are apprehended, convicted, and mad to the fate they richly merit. Governors, indeed, and "influential members of various politi-

respite and commutation are the result.

Such things make the loyal heart sick.

lessen our respect for law. They increase our sense of the insecurity of life and property. They en courage wickedness, and they paralyze the energies of those who do well. They serve to confound in the minds of men great moral distinctions. They They that which was involved in treating the late South-

delay the hour of reconstruction and peace. They involve in ruin more lives than they save.

We cherish no revengeful spirit. We would be meriful to the masses of the South, so far as they are disposed to be loyal and penitent. We do not wish to see an indiscriminate hanging of all their leaders. leaders. But there is an awful voice that admonishes us to make sure on the gallows the expiation of es us to make sure on the gallows the explain of guilt like that of Davis, and Breckinridge, and Harris, and Clay. And the "influential members of various political parties" who shall seek to stay that hand of justice will deserve the reproaches of the myriad ghosts of slain, poisoned and starved heroes of the Union, whom these polished and pre-heroes of the Union whom these polished and pre-heroes of the Union, whom these polished and pre-heroes of the Union whom the pre-he heroes of the Union, whom these perished and pretentious knaves and monsters have cut off in the
flower of their days, and who would rise up from
their graves in solemn condemnation of those who
should refuse to avenge their death. We bless God
that such men as Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Dix
are in the land. But still we exclaim, "O for one
hour of Jackson!"—Rev. A. P. Putnam, in Christian
hour of Jackson!"—Rev. A. P. Putnam, in Christian
hour of Jackson! "Leviker" and that by its issue was to be decided
the fluvoir of their days, and who would rise up from
proceedings of foreign countries,—all these things,
and others, show that the war was one of mighty
principles, and that by its issue was to be decided

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

assassination, the almost unanimous sentence of the may say what they will of the intrin assassination, the almost unanimous sentence of the may say what they will of the intrinsic inerts of men and measures; the world ever has, and it ever hangs, let men say: "It is just and proper." Let will, judge by the event. Whether Richmond was no sympathy, no pity, cast flowers on his grave.

His treason is notorious, and cannot be made more them for ingenious disputants; but Richmond's trino sympathy, no pity, cast flowers on his grave. His treason is notorious, and cannot be made more odious. For that he deserves the extreme penalty of the law. Add to this the enormity of such other crimes as are charged upon him, and let him be condemned with every regard for the letter of the law. Then folly and wickedness will find nothing in him out of which to create a hero; and his memory will rot in infamy.

It is to some such result as this that the average of the sympathy and are almost as insolent as the ware in 1860. They mean once more to be

The attempt to arouse sympachy to the lies at Fortress Monroe without a companion; and his loneliness is paralleled by the entire abandonment of his cause everywhere. The robes in which he was caught made him ridiculous; his crimes brand him as vile and despicable. Leave him to the common course of criminal justice, and malice itself could not wish him a meaner fate.—

Utica Herald.

The suffrage question should have been settled by it. It is but the slavery question in another shape, and therefore should have had the same sbort, sharp, and effective treatment that that question has had

A MISTAKEN PLEA.

All of our enemies abroad think Jeff. Davis ought to be allowed to go scot free. Some of our friends also plead zealously for mercy to him. Thus, one of our French friends now in this country, Rev. Mr. Monod, in a speech before the National Council of Congregational Churches at Boston, is reported as having said: "If you try and execute him (Davis) for endeavoring to overthrow a human government, you convict with him the best and most patriotic and most Christian men of France, who have done, or will do, the same thing. You put a terrible weapon into the hands of the despots of Europe, which they will use with terrible effect." Mr. Monod assumes that rebellion against this government stands on the same moral plane as rebellion against the despots of Europe. We cannot admit it. We cannot seem to yield the point. The sanctity of a government depends on its origin; it must spring from the popular will;—on its organization; it must have a just constitution and laws;—on its fidelity to justice; it must hold an equal balance, and be a terror to evil-doers;—and on the capacity for reform; it must provide a peaceful method for correcting evils and introducing improvements, such as the ballot gives. Against a government which is fraudulent in its origin, or unjust in its written laws, and false to equity, while it provides no-legal mode for continue to exist. The blacks have been kept in

taken for weakness, for reaction, for doubt concerning the enormity of his crime. Who believes it would teach merey "to the despots of Europe"? Who believes the leaders of the next uprising in France or elsewhere, or among the Sepoys in India, would be treated with greater tenderness? Our duty is to brand treason against a free government of the men who have cessed to bold them as proparation; and to teach a lesson which shall be itself a sure guarantee that no armed hand shall ever from wolves. The reading-and-writing test may be again be raised against the majesty of this Republic.

cal parties" begin their pilgrimage to Washington. Show us that these ends will not be best subserved to intercede for these worse than rebels-in-arms, and by the trial and execution of Davis, and the argument on our part will be ended .- Utica Herald.

THE RIGHT OF CONQUEST AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. There never was a greater mistake made than

ern Confederacy as anything but a conquered country. It should have been so treated, because it was a conquered country, in the first place; and, sec-ondly, because it would have vastly simplified mat-ters thus to have treated it, and have greatly promoted the early restoration of peace and order throughout the South, and the prompt resumption of productive business pursuits by the Southern peo-ple,—and this last consideration is not a light one,

principles, and that by its issue was to be decided the future, not merely of the United States but of the American continent, perhaps we might say of the world, through all succeeding time. Who ever heard of a million and a half of men being employ-ed to put down an insurrection? Who ever heard The guilt of Jefferson Davis is so great and so varied, that doubt exists for what particular crime he shall be put on trial. Learned arguments have been made to show that he ought to be tried before the shall be put on the shall be fore the shall be put on the shall be fore the shall be put on the shall be put on the shall be fore the shall be put on the shall be been made to show that he ought to be tried before a military commission, for violation of the laws of thousand millions of dollars being contracted in four a military commission, for violation of the laws of war. In other quarters, a strong plea has been put forward that he should be arraigned before a civil court on a charge of treason. Undoubtedly, sharp lawyers can construct a strong case in favor of either course. But the purpose should be to adopt the method of trial which shall not only be just, but shall also, as far as practicable, shut the mouth of cavil. There can be no excess for giving a propose. The South, in which men had been walled to white liberty even to learn the method of trial which shall not only be just, but shall also, as far as practicable, shut the mouth of cavil. There can be no excuse for giving a pretext for sympathy to such a wretch, either in the manner of his trial, or in the technical crime for which he shall suffer. Out of the catalogue of his offences, it will be easy to arraign him on some one, for which he legal punishment is death, and of which he can be convicted by overwhelming evidence. As a matter of policy, without seeking further right through it; and had it not done so, Constituargument, it will be best that he be tried not before a military commission, but before a civil court. When sentence shall be pronounced, let no room be left to question the jurisdiction of the tribunal, or to break in any other way, the fall of the culprit. For a similar reason, it will be better that he should affairs,—was as revolutionary a measure as ever was not strictly and the strictly and the same of th For a similar reason, it will be better that he should be tried for some crime not palliated or excused by the war, rather than for treason. Many people doubt the wisdom of capital punishment for treason; we do not sympathize with them, but their opinions help to make public sentiment. For cruelty to prisoners, the barbarous starvation at Belle Isle and Andersonville, or for clear and proved cemplicity in assessing the product of the store where he sat. But we succeeded, and that proclamation takes its place with the greatest of human actions. Philosophers way what they will of the intrinsic merits of

him out of which to create a hero; and his memory will rot in infamy.

It is to some such result as this that the average common sense of the country is concentrating. A deeper conviction of the guilt of Davis for aggravating treason by murder and barbarism is confirmed by cumulative evidence. It is remarkable that no one from the South pleads for mercy for bim; his old associates and followers give him over to his fate. The attempt to arouse sympathy for him has failed. The lies at Fortress Monroe without a companion; and his loneliness is paralleled by the entire abandonment of his cause everywhere. The robes in Southern minds hopes that should have no place there, and which cannot become realities without

therefore should have had the same short, sharp, and effective treatment that that question has had in its first stage. We derived our right and power

ballot gives. Against a government which is fraudulent in its origin, or unjust in its written laws, and false to equity, while it provides no legal mode for change, the question of rebellion is one of expediency merely. Against a government which provides a peaceful path to change, rebellion must be a grave crime. Yet we must spare him who strikes at freedom, so that he who shall aim at the heart of despotism may escape the vengeance of the tyrant!

This is not, logic and not justice. If we would weaken the hands of tyrants, we must establish the sanctity as well as the power of free institutions. The hate and the fear of the despot will determine the punishment of those who dare resist him, and fail. Failure to try and punish Davis might be taken for weakness, for reactions, for doubt concerning the enormity of his crime. Who believes it

refused a right conferred upon a rebel. And that, No loyal man in the rebellious States, competent to vote, should be deprived of that right, be his color

what it may.

The conclusion of the people on this question is already arrived at. They have long been determined that all who were concerned in the rebellion and its suppression should be duly punished or properly rewarded. Already four of the vilest criminals in the carnival of treason have paid the penalty of their acts. So it must continue. The leading

fering prisoners, starved and tortured by rebet hands, through the by-ways and secret passes out to the old Flag and Freedom?

No! it is impossible. Such a course would not be politic. It would not be republican. It would not be democratic. It would not be just. It commends itself to a coward and a cheat, but it is repulsive to the conscience of an honest and honable man. The loyal people of Pennsylvania have no sympathy with it, and on their behalf, as one of their representatives, we are proud and glad to declare so. This is no time for professedly liberal men to stultify and quench an honest popular opinion. This is no time for professedly liberal men to stultify and quench an honest popular opinion. This is no time for loyal newspapers to be hesitating and doubtful, when a question that vitally concerns the welfare of the country is under consideration. The popular heart is right. Every Union county paper in the State of Pennsylvania is ready to declare, or has already declared, the simple truths which we have endeavored to set forth in this article. Now, if we have no leaders, let us go forward in a popular movement without them. And when it comes to the no leaders, let us go forward in a popular move-ment without them. And when it comes to the State Convention at Harrisburg, there must be such an expression in its resolutions as can be understood clearly by all, above or beneath it in position.—Norristown Free Press.

WHITE EXAMPLE TO THE BLACKS.

June 16th:

"The destitute ration has been dropped, except to "The destitute ration has been dropped, except to the unemployed negoes, for the manifest reason that it fostered idleness and fraud among the whites. There were no less than thirty thousand rations issued at Raleigh in a single day, and increasing. It is now reasoned that a State which could do so much for the needs of the Confederate army can maintain its own people, who ought to be at work. There are few people at work besides negroes. There is no trade. Field labor has been considered the peculiar province of the negro, except in the upland counties. Confederate officers and soldiers are loafing about the streets, waiting for something to turn up, but not trying to turn up anything."

gro, except in the upland counties. Confederate officers and soldiers are loafing about the streets, waiting for something to turn up, but not trying to turn up anything."

As there are few people working in North Carolina except the blacks, would it not be a good idea for the World to read a few lectures on the sin of indolence to the lazy, loafing whites of that neighborhood? Thirty thousand rations a day given away by the Government to the whites around Raleigh, who were too lazy and loaferish to work! And yet we have proclamations from Gov. Holden and lectures from the World, addressed to the colored people on the wicked of idleness and the holiness of industry! We have had any quantity of Copperhead sermons to the freedmen from the text, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread all the days of thy life;" but not a word of gospel admonition to the thirty thousand lounging whites basking in the sun about Raleigh, devouring Government rations and swearing at the negroes.

We are told that where the blacks in any neighborhood are informed of their freedom, the first thing they do is to quit work, supposing that freedom absolves them from labor. If this be so, it is a very natural and reasonable deduction from the evidences of their own somes. They have have a

would which served that the class who are free—the whites—whether poor or rich, pass their time in idleness, and never think of working. And now, when they find themselves masters and owners of their own bodies, they can hardly be blamed for imitating the other free class, and doing a little "loafing" just to find out how it feels, and ascertain the works and their lives. The negro is a wonderfully imitative being. He models after the white in almost everything. He adopts his language, his habits, customs should also copy the industrial rior race," particular the street of the negros.

""and railroads, and crops, and other property, and expenditures for munitions of war, &c., in the last four years of a rebellion carried on for the benefit of slavery, than it wrong out of the sweat of the sate for years preceding? Add to this the half a million of her brave sons, who died or were crippled in battle and in camp, half of the entire arms bearing population of the rebel States, and tell me if slavery was a paying institution to them? And do you think it can be restored now, and not lead to a bloodier and fiercer war? And why is this? Simply because God in his wisdom has arranged the world so that, in the long run, a system of wrong will not and cannot pay.

A THEOLOGICAL VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Some of my clerical friends may take an ohio to my theology, insisting that the slavery. Now, gentlement the property and the property, and trailroads, and crops, and other property, and the step for the benefit of slavery was a paying institution to them? And do you think it can be restored now, and not lead to a bloodier and fiercer war? And why is this? Simply because God in his wisdom bas arranged the world so that, in the long run, a system of wrong will not and cannot pay.

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has been the policy of the community to educate everybody, and where the means of education are provided in abundance for all; but to insist upon its application to the South, where it has ever been the policy to keep colored people ignorant, would be the rankest injustice. It would allow the exclassive properties of the properties of a saverbydel charge made against the blacks by the slaverbydel charge made against the blacks by the slaverbydel charge made against the blacks by the south of the properties of the properties of the saverbydel charge made against the blacks by the support of the properties of the prope

will produce far more cotton, corn and turpe in the Old North State.—Chicago Tribune.

WORK AND WAGES.

"The colored citizens" of Petersburg, Va., have "The colored cluzens of recessory, va., have been vindicating their right to be regarded as human beings, by passing resolutions; and we do not find them much worse than the common ran of resolutions adopted in Tammany Hall, and other like resorts of white folks. The "Colored Citizens" "soorn and treat with contempt the allegation that they nederstand freedom to mean idlances and its. beings, by passing resolutions; and we do not find them must establish their claim to our confidence by a probation such as shall be conclusive that they will henceforth be loyal men and good citizens. And the friends of the Union, who alone were faithful, while all others were false, in the South, must be recognized and acknowledged as citizens of the Republic, and endowed with the power to protect themselves and their country.

Why not? Why should there be any question about this matter? How dare we hesitate? Can we confer the right to re-organize the State Governments on men who have just been must be revered our enemies and trample under foot our friends? Can we confer the right to re-organize the State Governments on men who have just been must ered out of a service devoted to the destruction of the Government and the slaughter of its defenders, while we withhold it from the pilots who led our suffering prisoners, starved and tortured by rebel hands, through the by-ways and secret passes out to the old Flag and Freedom?

Not it is impossible. Such a course would not be

necessary for making these slotting ones lader, their living, first trying those which have been foun-beneficial in the cases of whites prostrated by similar lethargy.—New York Tribune.

GEN. ROUSSEATI'S VIEWS

WHITE EXAMPLE TO THE BLACKS.

The Copperbead New York World, which preaches daily homilies on the innate laziness of negroes, has a special correspondent travelling through North Carolina, who writes from Greensboro' as follows, KENTUCKY AND SLAVERY.

"I wish to say again that slavery is dead. Its own friends have destroyed it. They placed it at the foundation of Jeff. Davis's government, and invited, nay, forced ns to assail it. They forced the whole liberal world to make war upon it, and presented to us the alternative, to destroy slavery or see our government perish. We all know this to be true, and no truthful, sensible man will deny it. Our duty was a plain one; to kill slavery, and the rebellion with it, and let the government live. But these, things are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world there remain but three slave States, Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky. In her efforts to save slavery, Kentucky has the sympathy of nobody; the civilized world, in sentiment and practice, is against her, and her hopes that she might succeed in remaining neutral in the mighty revolution through which we have just passed was only less silly than the effort to keep her a slave State now.

WHY SLAVERY IS UNPROFITABLE. I want to tell you why slavery will not pay. It is because we have a God in heaven who has arranged the affairs of men in such a way that wrong and injustice won't pay and don't pay. Has not the South lost more in the mere destruction of houses, and fences, and railroads, and crops, and other property, and expenditures for munitions of war, &c., in the last four years of a rebellion carried on for the benefit of slavery, than it wrung out of the aways of the

chattel slavery existed among all mankind, and every word on the subject of slavery which these books contain goes toward mitigating and lessening the power of the master, and giving some little comfort to the slave. And this, too, I know: That whereever Christianity is the ruling religion, slavery has gone down, down, down! And wherever people do not believe in the Bible, but in the Turkish do not believe in the Bible, but in the Turkish Koran or in some heathenish supersition, there slavery is still as strong and universal and deeply fixed as it was two thousand years ago. Now all your hypocritical, rebel parsons, with their texts about Paul and Onesimus, can't get over this little proposition: That Christianity has steadily driven out slavery, and that the Turks still keep it up; and I want to know if the Turks and the Tartars are really better Christians than the French and the English, the Germans and the Americana? Mr. Mallory belongs to a bygone age, somewhat like mastodons and longs to a bygone age, somewhat like mastodons and Siberian elephants, and other antediluvian animals. His opposition to the constitutional amendment will e stop its ultimate adoption than his baying at the moon can keep that beavenly luminary from shedding its mild rays alike over the wise and the fool. He cannot stem the wheel of progress, which sweeps away old-fashioned plows and keel-boats, old-fashioned spelling, and old-fashioned music, old-fash-ioned monarchies and old-fashioned slavery, which rolls forward locomotives where once stood ox cars, and draws the electric wires across the ocean." at the moon can keep that beavenly luminary

PARSON BROWNLOW ON RETURNING REB-ELS.

The returning rebels are very fond of quoting the The returning rebels are very fond of quoting the parable of the Prodigal Son as an argument why they should be received by the government with open arms, and be unconditionally restored to all the rights, and privileges, and blessings, which they formerly enjoyed, but did not appreciate. Parson Brownlow has recently stated the points of difference between the Prodigal Son and the returning rebels. It will be seen that, under the Parson's ex-egesis of the parable, the rebels cannot draw much comfort from it. He says:

"First-The Prodigal Son did not secede; he went with his father's consent, and as the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Next, he went; he did not stay, and villify the old man in his own house. not stay, and villify the old man in his own house. He asked for something to start him in the world; he did not present a pistol to the old man's breast, and demand his greenbacks or watch. He received the portion his father gave him; he did not press it—a modern Southern name for stealing. And receiving it, he started out 'to seek his fortune.' He did not retire to the south side of the old man's farm, and join a band of robbers who were plundering the old man, and his law-abiding neighbors. Receiving his portion, he quietly took his journey into a far country. Finally, he repented of his folly, not because the old man whipped him into repentance, but because he 'came to himself,' and saw that he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He went back home, not with nurder in his heart, boasting how many he had killed, and threatening what he would do, but he bowed down in ening what he would do, but he bowed down in honest contrition, and asked all sorts of pardon. honest contrition, and asked an He didn't return saying. I have fought you years, and until I was overpowered, but he years, and until I was overpowered, but he years, and until I was overpowered, but he went back crying, 'Father, I have sinned against hea-ven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son,' and imploringly said, 'Make me as one of thy bired servants.' He went home, be-

as one of thy bired servants. He went home, because, throughout his entire course of riotous living, his heart was there. He did not return demanding his 'rights,' his property and back rents. He did not ask instant pardon upon the faith of an oath of amnesty, but proposed to prove his repentance genuine by his works.

The story of the Prodigal Son is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt, and voluntary repentance for a great wrong. Do our returning rebels come repenting of their unparalleled crimes? As long as rebellion showed any signs of success, did they show any signs of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union, or were about to 'perish with hunger? All who return peaceably to their homes, cultivate friendly relations, and abstain from hostile acts, discountenancing every attempt at disorder, acts, discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met with the same spirit and treated with leniency. When they manifest a hostile spirit make them bite the dust."

STILL MALIGNANT AND UNSUBDUED.

A private letter in the Boston Transcript, stated to be from an authentic source, from Richmond, describes the state of leeling there. The writer has had opportunities of seeing and conversing familiarly with all classes. He says:

had opportunities of seeing and conversing familiarly with all classes. He says:

With me the people speak out unreservedly, and, if I judge from their own words, the leading spirits still hate the United States government with a vengence. They own that they are "whipped, conquered, subjugated," but not bowed in spirit. Having now no power to harm directly, their whole aim seems to be to get restored so as to regain power and influence that they may thwart the benign intention of loyal people for the general good. They will throw all the obstacles they can in the way of a speedy growth of favorable regard, of the harmonious restoration of the civil government, and of the welfare, especially, of the colored people now made free. They will do this for two reasons: 1st, to thwart the designs of the general government as an act of revenge; 2d, to make true what they have always told us, that slavery is more tolerable—a better condition—for the negro than freedom. You understand the persistence of the Southern character, and the reluctance with which it yields a bad point. They have only turned from open rebellion because they are unable longer to prosecute warfare. They will make the condition of the freedmen more intolerable than when in slavery, if the general government does not intervene with a strong arm to prevent it.

And here comes in the theory of holding the rebellious States as territories most opportunely. Or, rather, it should come in, for, after much intercourse with

And here comes in the theory of holding the rebellious States as territories most opportunely. Or, rather, it should come in, for, after much intercourse with many Virginians, I am satisfied that we can have no genuine barmony with them and such as they in the government, until they are made to feel and know the strong arm of the general government. Do not be deceived by fine professions. While we have some who are glad to hail the coming of the old flag, to more it is a hateful thing. If they are permitted soon or ever to establish civil government before they show sure evidence of loyalty, they will not fail to make trouble, and, above all, do unjustly to the negro. They will deny him home, shelter, clothing, food, employment, ground to cultivate, and be best pleased when they see him suffer most. There is no Union paper in Richmond—nor in Virginia—of note. One is more needed here than anywhere else.

The estimated receipts from the sale of government property, rendered of no further use by the termination of the war, horses, mules, wagons, &c., for the next two or three months, will amount to

The following is the concluding portion of Henry Winter Davis's Fourth of July oration, in Chicago, in which he takes strong and high ground in fav

of universal suffrage: We cannot govern these immense regions by mili-tary power. That is to create proconsuls, to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit of ambition will grow and become strong, and, who, like Cosar, may march across the Rubicon, and under the insidious pretext of public good, America may become as Rome was. Military government over our vast territory is inconsistent with the per-manence and integrity of the American nation. That idea must be excluded. If you wish to attempt civil government, let it be organized; but the great American principle is that not only of personal freedom but of State government. We want no rebel State government—we want still less a military government. We do not want oli-garchies of pretended Union men, who have been so low and so far out of sight that nobody can define their relations to the rebellion, who have meanly sympathized with the power that was, and now are willing to be the instruments of the power that is. We want free government by the loyal masses, who will maintain our rights, and are powerful enough to intain the government. It may be there is no ite population in the South, taken en masse, that will conform to these conditions, after you have eradicated from the list every man that you can prove to be a secessionist; after you have sifted out se who have sympathized with the rebellion, and paid their money to the rebellion. Those you can call in any sense of the word loyal men, to be relied upon in any emergency to stand by the cause against at the South, are rare. The secessionists at the South are the heroes of the South. Robert Lee, to-morrow, could carry every Southern electoral vote for Presi-dent of the United States, and I am not sure that he could not carry some Northern States. (Laughter.) The reorganizing, therefore, of a State, on the basis of the white population, involves the instant change of the basis of power, the South having actually acquired representatives by the abolition of slavery, and coming back to us more powerful than before. But there is a mass of population there who are on the side of the United States against all secessionists; who to day have an integrate in the Declaration. who to day have an interest in the Declaration of independence; who have won it on the battle-field by the side of these gentlemen wearing the uniform of the nation. (Referring to Major General Hurl-bert, Brigadier General Webster, and other military officers on the platform.) They have proven themselves to be men and not beasts. (Applause.) Will anybody on this subject venture to moot the small, paltry question that hitherto has divided and worried people in other States, of the vote of a handful of negroes scattered in the midst of a white million? Is that the way to state the question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the opposite habitually to talk about "justice and humanity," as if justice and huabout "justice and unitarity, as in fiscate and manity ever determined any question in this world? It is not a question of morals; it is a question of political dynamics. It is a question of salvation; not of morals. In South America there are twice as many negroes as there are whites. In Mississippi there are more than whites. In Alabama, in Louisiana, in Georgia, they are very nearly equal. They can control the result of any election. "They will ote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us Then at least let their masters be under the ty of touching their hats to them to get their votes. They are not intelligent enough to vote!" They know, fellow-citizens, a gray uniform from a blue one (Applause and cries of "That's so.") They know (Applause and cries of "Hat's so.) They know a Yankee from their master. They fought under Yankee leadership—may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. (Applause.) They are not spread in their mass over the Southern country; they are crowded in broad districts. They border the shore of the Atlantic and the Gulf o Mexico, and the borders of the Mississippi. They are in immense majorities in only one part of the congressional districts of the South. That one lact alone breaks the terrible and overwhelming unity of the Southern vote which plunged us into the rebe lion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. (Applause.) I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, having lived among them for years. I suppose I have as much of prejudice as any body else. But for anybody else of prejudice as anybody else. But for anybody else to talk of prejudice, when we have been allowed to take the negro from the plow and put a musket in his hand, is terrible folly, infinite meanness. If you did not want him to have the rights of a man, why did you put him on the battle-field? You white men of Illinois, why did you not fill your quota so that the negro should not have been needed? (Applause.) It was proved to them that the negro relieve them from military service. If he is their equal on the field of battle, he is their equal at the ballot-box. And if he is not their equal on the bat-tle-field, then they cheated the United States and entaken to reorganize, that do not conclude this ques-tion either way. I could desire that a step furtion either way. I could desire that a step fur-ther had been taken by the gentleman whom we elected President. But there is nothing in his proc-lamations which concludes, or, if it had assumed to conclude, covers all the United States on this great question. He may have had more confidence in the white people of the South than I have. He may have desired to give them a golden opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt. He may have fondly hoped that when the white He may have fondly hoped that, when the white population should be called upon to vote on the constitution, they, seeing their sins, their deliwhat humanity requires; seeing what the ted people of the North will naturally supsafety requires; they will incorporate uffrage as the basis of their constitution. iversal suffrage as I shall rejoice with him if that result shall com about. I will not believe, until I learn the contrary that that was his purpose, his will, his intention. But I will not believe any declaration of any person who says that he is opposed to it, and I will incline to believe that he knows that the only authority that can recognize State government at the South is Congress, which must admit every member of Congress, which must admit every Senator; and I turn to that assembly with some doubt, but with earnest hopes and I leel that they should make ready for any emergency, not to yield to any blandishments, not to yield to any solicitation, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of entrusting the whole mass of rebels at the South with the control of the Southern States. It must be remembered that revolutionary minority can stop legislation; that minority of the Southern representatives would in-pose conditions upon every bill; that legislation may be made impossible; and the very wheels of government stopped on an effort to pay the interest on your public debt, or to impose taxes for its payment. Or you may be forced to reinstate the rebel officers in your army, or place their wounded on your per I pray gentlemen of the next Congress to s thing directly in the eye, and, if they have any regard for justice and humanity, which are so carnestly pressed on them by some friends of the ne-gro race, I would say to them, "I, like you, am no enthusiast; I, like you, am no worshipper of the ne-gro; I have no extreme idea of his intellectual superiority to the white race. I know that his vote are important, and, if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have great respect for the five-twenties. (Laughter.) It is numbers, not intele-twenties. (Laugnter.)
sence, it is right intentions, not philosophic judg-ent, that casts the vote at the ballot-box. I pray that they will pass a law prescribing universa suf-frage—let them pass by their two-thirds majority, frage—let them pass by their two-tures major which they have, an amendment to the constitu ng forever the mass of the people as the basis and criterion of republican government, and submit it this very winter to the Legislatures for the assent of three-fourths of those that are now recognized as States and represented in Congress let them instantly proclaim it as the fundamenta law of the land, the supreme law as valid and bind-ing as the constitution itself, of which they made it a part, and under which they sit, which no State coopers, no accident of political parties can ever shake or call in question. Then, fellow-citizens, all the glorious truths of the Declaration of Independ-ence will have been confirmed and made strongers. e will have been confirmed and made stronger This government will rest on the basis of individua liberty, and the right of every man to die in behalf of the country whose laws he obeys, whose bayonet he bears.

This is the fullest report we have seen o Mr. Davis's oration, but it is not very intelligently reported in some places, and in others we have had to amend it in the best way we could. Still, its radical tone is cheering as pertaining to the suffrage question

GEN. BANKS ON SUPPRAGE.

The following extract from the verbatim report of Gen. Banks's speech at New Orleans presents a new ideas with his customary force and felicity:

" If you ask if they (the freedmen) are competent olic sect, or of the Presbyterians, or of the Baptists, or of whatever religious denomination our peo-may be devoted, if every one of those men is fit be invested with the right of suffrage, is a fit exbe invested with the right of suffrage, is a fit exponent of the will of the people, and is capable of directing safely and wisely the destinies of the nation? Every man must say 'No, it is not to be expected.' So I say, as a corollary to the position I have assumed, that fitness and capacity are not the sole ingredients of suffrage or of participation in the affairs of our Government by all classes of its people. Fitness and capacity are the attributes of suffrage or or participation in the affairs of our Government by all classes of its people. Fitness and capacity are the attributes of suffrage or to be kindled to a flame by the all rather than of a part. (Applause) It is the our country and its Government through all its tria quarter even, and you will not abase or lower the standard capacity represented by the Government. You may increase by a tenth or a quarter if you please the inexperienced and unlearned that parties pate in the affairs of our Government, without de teriorating from the success of our institutions.

It is therefore strictly, logically, philosophically and religiously true that fitness and capacity are the result of the concentration of powers, and not the attribute of each individual that chooses to exercise, or that is invested with the power to exercise, the rights of freemen. If you make three millions of freemen invested with the rights of suffrage three millions five hundred thousand, who is afraid of the result? (Applause, and cries of 'Nobody,' Nobody.') Nobody but a rebel. (Great applause and cheers.) It is death to him—(laughter)—but it is life to us and our nation. (Tremendous enthusiasm.) On the other hand, it is equally philosophically and religiously true that if you withdraw from three millions of voters in our country a million. whether it be of the ignorant or enlighten you weaken the capacity and strength of the peo ple for government. It is better, as every man knows, that all should be represented at the ballot-box, than that only a part should be represented. (Applause.) Because all are wiser and greater than a part. The multitude of men of every nation is nearer to God than any one man that lives within it. There is more of His spirit and His power in the race than there is in any fragment of the race, whatever may be its attributes and its position. In that, where God has given the full share of His ability and power, we have the greater reason to trust than in that, whatever may be its earthly attainment, which has a less and imperfect share. Therefore, I say again that fitness and capacity are not the sole nor the principal test. The test of safety is in the heart of the people—the instructed heart of the people—instructed not in any catechism, nor in a spelling-book, but in faith to God and learn to respect to the people.

And who shall say that the four millions of per and who shall say that the four limited of per-ple that have been acquired lately, as it were by a new birth to the American nation—who shall say to me that their hearts are not as pure, that their spirit is not as loval, not as faithful to the Government, not as faithful to the interests of the per and God, as that of any other class? (Great plause.) It may be that they are unlettered; that they cannot decipher the mysteries of Egyptian hieroglyphics, or wander through the mazes of geometry and the occult sciences, but these things do not help to make a man wise—they help to make him learned; they do not help to make him useful, they assist to make him ornamental. But so far as the depository of political power is concerned, it is to be exercised for the benefit of all. Give me an honest and faithful man without letters, before the most occult and abstruse scholar, who knows nothing of the political affairs of life. I see this not merel as a matter of choice, as a matter of political re flection, as a matter of necessity, but as a providence for which we have reason to be as grateful to God as for any other providence—that the four millions of people that have been baptized in the pirit of American citizenship, should be assisted to perform their duties, and admitted to their rights-(Great applause.) If anything is to be done, quicker it is done, and well done, the better for

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

One more observance of the anniversary of West years past, at Abington Grove. The Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will unite with the citizens of Plymouth County, and others, in holding a public meeting for that purpose on TUESDAY, August lst, in that well-known and beautiful spot. To this meeting are invited all who desire that Emancipation in our own land may be established on a juster and better foundation than it has been in any European colony,-all who desire and propose that the labors and sacrifices of the last quarter of a century, and especially of the last four years, shall not fail of oringing forth fruit worthy of the Republic, worthy of the heroism and martyrdom of our brave brothers on land and sea, worthy of the great principle of Lib erty which inspired them, and whose service is ever our highest honor and reward.

The claims of the cause, the attractions of the spot, the social gathering of many friends, will be reasons Abolio enough for the gathering of a large company on the sion, cannot be estimated; for when those ap

Rev. S. R. CALTHROP, Mrs. FRANCES E. W. HAR-PER, WM. WELLS BROWN, ANDREW T. Foss, NAare among the speakers expected to attend the meet-

day, for the Grove, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; leave Plymouth for the Grove at 9.30. A. M.; both trains stopping at the usual way stations. Returning, leave the Grove for Boston at 4.25; for Plymouth, at 6. Fares-from Boston to Grove and return, sixty cent for adults-forty cents for children under twelve years.

From Plymouth, and all way stations, half the usual SAMUEL MAY, JR., Committee of CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Mass. A. S. Sa MICAH H. POOLE. ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, SAMUEL DYER, GRIDLEY BEALE, BOURNE SPOONER, for Plymouth Co.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received. The following is the table of contents: Among the Honey Makers, by Harriet E. Prescott. Countess Laura, by George H. Boker. Strategy at the Fireside, by Epes Sargent. Around Mull. Part II. by Marin S. Cummins. John Bright and the English Radicals, by G. W. Towle. Needle and Garden. VIII. The Willow, by Efizabeth A. C. Akers. My Second Capture. Dr. Johns. VII. by Donald G. Mitchell. Letter to a Silent Friend. The Chimney-Corner. VIII. by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Peace, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage. Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers

A Richmond paper calls for English, Scotch and Irish emigrants to come South, where they will find, among other advantages, "indulgent taskmasters." The dialect of the people of the rebel States, everywhere, shows that the ideas of slavery still hold possession of their minds. Those who labor under heir supervision will still find themselves regarded as the new state of things will permit. But then, you know, the slaves were always "well treated"!

The public fountains in Boston discharge 125,183 gallons gallons an hour when in full play, the National Era. Mr. Goodell is still the editor, and it large one on the Common itself flowing 112,030 gallis understood that Dr. Cheever will be a frequent con-

WHITTIER'S "NATIONAL LYRICS."

The third number of the " COMPANION POETS FOR THE PEOPLE," in illustrated volumes, published by Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington street, contains hoice and copious selection from the heart-stirring Anti-Slavery Lyrics of John G. Whittier; and being afforded at a low rate, and printed in a very pent and compact form, should find a host of patrons and read Some may conclude, that as slavery has met the fate of the rebeilion which was commenced for its perpetuity, these Lyrics are no longer of vital inter people. Fitness and capacity are the attributes of all rather than of a part. (Applause.) It is the concentrated wisdom of the audititude that has led thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare thrill thril for the downfall of tyranny, the liberty and equality of the human race. They may be read a the times, and never become trite by repetition. Not all the poets of the world together have done so much by their effusions to excite sympathy for the oppressed, and vindicate the inalienable rights of man, whittier. To him must be accorded a large share of whatever credit or applause may be given to those who, against the most tremendous odds, dared to grap ple with the Slave Power for its overthrow, and by God's help have at last come off conquerors. He is a poet of the first rank, but yet more to be prized as a philanthropist and reformer of the best type.

This volume appropriately opens with those quick ening stanzas, commencing-"Our fellow-countrymen in chains!
Slaves—in the land of light and law!
Slaves—crouching on the very plains
Where rolled the storm of Freedom's war!"

and as appropriately ends with the "Lines on hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendme abolishing slavery in the United States "-

"It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and ree!!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring and swing

Ring and swing

Bells of joy! on morning's wing

Send the song of praise abroad;

With a sound of broken chains, Tell the nations that He reigns Who alone is Lord and God!" Between the two periods thus designated-

ng shout the life time of a generation-what conflic of opinion, what divisions of feeling, what tumults of passion, what throes of agony, what alienations friendship, what outbreaks of violence, what combine tions of evil, have been witnessed in the land as the results of an impartial advocacy of the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, on the one hand, and of a desperate purpose to indefinitely extend and perpetuate " the vilest system of opprosion that the sun ever looked upon," on the other In the darkest hours-at every stage of the treme lous struggle-no matter how strong the foe or feeble the anti-slavery ranks-the tone of the Quaker poet has been calmly confident and inspiringly hopeful often sublimely defiant. Thus :-

"Whose sarinks or falters now Whose to the yoke would be Brand the craven on his broa edom's soil bath only place For a free and fearless race— None for traitors false and base.'

"Think ye one heart of man or child Will falter from its lofty faith At the mob's tunuls, fierce and wild—The prison cell, the shameful death No!—nursed in storm and trial long, The weakest of our band is strong!

Oh! while before us visions come
Of stave-ships on Virginia's coast—
Of mothers in their childless home,
Like Rachel, sorrowing o'er the lest-The slave-gang scourged upon its way--The bloodhound and his human prey-

We cannot falter ! Did we so. The stones beneath would murmur And all the winds that round us blow

Shrink we all craven-like When the storm gathers What though the temp Over us lowering, Where's the New Englander

Shamefully cowering?
Graves green and holy
Around us are lying—
Free ware the electers all, Back with the Southerner's Padlocks and scourges
—let him fetter down

Ocean's free surges!
Go—let him silence
Winds, clouds, and waters—
Never New England's own
Free sons and daughters!

Free as the rivers are Ocean-ward going-Free as the breezes are Over us blowing.

The strengthening effect of such appeals, at such crisis, upon the minds of the little band of consecrate ists, called to breast every form of oppres were made, to any other eve than that of faith it seemed as though the powers of darkness were have every thing their own way to the end, and that THANIEL H. WHITING, Esq., and Rev. J. B. MARVIN, it would be easier to "create a soul under the ribs of death" than to convert the nation to abolition sen timents. Alas! at that time, for "New England's CARS will leave the Old Colony Depot, on that own free sons and daughters "! With here and there a solitary exception, through the promptings of sel fish interest, religious and political complicity with slavery, and cruel prejudice against the negro, much rather inclined to bow the supple knee to the slave oligarchy than to "back with the Southerner's padlocks and scourges "! And here let the clear sighted

> "On the oppressor's side was power;
> And yet I knew that every wrong,
> However old, however strong'
> But waited God's avenging hour. I knew that truth would crush the lie, Somehow, sometime, the end would be; Yet scarcely dared I hope to see The triumph with my mortal eye. But now I see it! In the sun
> A free flag floats from yonder dome,
> And at the nation's hearth and home

intrepid, unfaltering poet speak again :-

In such a trustful, devout spirit was the Anti-Slave ry cause carried on from its inception to its gloriou mation; yet how was it maligned, caricatured assailed as the embodiment of all that was evil! Ever now, though much of its reproach has been wiped away, the time for its full vindication has not com-Slavery having been abolished rather from nations necessity than national repentance, there is still much be done to convince the popular mind of its match less cruelty and wickedness, and to strengthen the sentiment of freedom in every section of the country and to this end no more powerful instrumentality car be used than a wide dissemination of these thrilling National Lyrics. Onward, then, to the perfect finish ing of the mighty work so well begun, so far accom

THE PRINCIPIA, a weekly journal, edited by the enerable William Goodell, was suspended nearly a year since on account of pecuniary embarrasem substantially as "niggers," and treated as nearly so The proprietors, having come into possession of the subscription list and good-will of the National Era. (which was discontinued some years since, upon the death of its editor, Dr. Bailey,) have now resumed the publication under the title of The Principia and the onal Era. Mr. Goodell is still the editor, and it it nobly !

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

On Tuesday forenoon last, the seventy-second annual festival of the Public Schools of Boston took always do what we undertake to do-thoroughly place in Music Hall. There was, as usual, a densely That is Boston. Boston has set the example of de crowded attendance of the parents and friends of the ing: do better. Sir Robert Peel said in the last hours children. The Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The choir of children numbered twelve held the highest offices in the gift of the crown; and hundred, under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahu. now, going out of public life, (he had just removed Addresses were made by Mayor Lincoln, Rev. Henry the bread from the table,) the happiest thought I have Burroughs, Jr., Hon. Richard H. Dana, and Wendell is that when the poor man breaks his bread in his cot-Phillips, Esq. Mr. Phillips spoke in the following tage, he thanks God that I ever lived." Fellow-citiinteresting and instructive manner, as reported in the zens, the warmest compliment I over heard wa Journal of Wednesday morning, in which is a full re; breathed into my cars from the lips of a fugitive from

FELLOW-CITIZENS,-I was invited by the Mayor to address the scholars of the schools of Boston, but, like my friend Mr. Dans, who preceded me, I hardmen and women, you make it stand for good learning, ly know in what direction to look in the course of this address for the scholars. I can hardly turn my back on them, nor can I turn my back on you. I shall have to make a compromise—that everlasting refuge of Americans. (Applause.) I recollect, when I was in college, that when a classmate came upon the stage, we could recognize in the audience where the family, the mother or sister were, by noticing him when he made his first bow. He would look toward them, and they would invariably bow in return. By this inevitable sign I have distinguished many mother, sister and father among the audience to-day.

This is the first time, for many years, that I have participated in a school festival. I have received no invitation since 1824, when I was a little boy in a class in a Latin school, when we were turned out in a grand procession on yonder Common at nine o'clock Hancock and Washington. Not all this glorious cele of its children. It was a long procession, and, untired after four hours' waiting, I could scarcely stand. these were very small times compared with this. Our public examinations were held up in Boylston
Hall. I do not believe we ever afforded banners; I general course of God's Providence in the recent his know we never had any music. Now they take the classes out to walk on the Common at eleven o'clock. prophecy that ever was made on the subject by any We were carried out into a small place eight feet by eleven, solid walls on one side and a paling on the other, which looked like a hencoop; there the public subject proposed. For our eyes are on a bereaved Latin scholars recreated themselves. They were very small times compared with these.

As Mr. Dana referred to the facilities and opportunities that the Boston boys enjoy, I could not but think what it is that makes the efficient man. Not by flowing with the current. You must swim against Henceforth, let our thoughts be with the dead alone, it to develop strength and power. The danger is that and with the lessons taught by his, to us, so amazing a boy, with all these facilities, books and libraries, and so shocking death. His terrible labors were may never make that sturdy scholar, that energetic man, we would wish him to become. When I look his large heart longed to embrace the vanquished on such a scene as this, I go back to the precedent he was the pillar and the centre of all hopes of a alluded to by you, sir, of him who travelled eighteen speedy peace, and the sure reliance of all who tremmiles and worked all day to earn a book, and sat up all night to read it. By the side of me, in this same In truth, the whole world watched the movements of city of Boston, sat a boy in the Latin School, who his hands and hung upon the words of his lips. A bought his dictionary with money earned by picking thousand telegraphic wires trembled at the impu chestnuts. Do you remember Cobbett? And Fred. his thoughts. Merchants in Europe, Australia, India erick Douglass, whose eloquent notes still echo and China rushed to hear the news of his decisions through the land, who learned to read from the post- and contemplative spirits viewed him almost with ers on the highway? And Theodore Parker, who awe, when they thought of the destinies which might laid the foundation of his library with the book for lie germinant within his counsels. But the weary which he spent three weeks in picking berries?

went out in the last war, what was it that gave the land has been proved. Now, boys, the glory of a fa- remind us of St. John's significant words concern German prayer is, "Lord, grant I may be as well off of a father is his children. Our fathers made them- muttered vengeance. It was heard in the conquered remains for us to devote ourselves to liberty and the heroic heart felt its first impulse of sympathy for welfare of others, with the generous willingness to conquering foe. Hitherward it rolled across the sea; do toward others as we would have others do to us. and the wild excitement showed how the soul of the

perfections. There was an old Boston merchant, of opinion, were never, perhaps, more intense a telegraph that will send messages without wire, both never shone he with as bright and pure a lustre as ways at the same time. If you do not invent it, you just before his shameful assassination. are not as good as we are. You are bound to go When he was elected to this office, he never man

the difference between a watch made in Boston and one made in Chicago. He asked me what I thought of it. I answered him as a Boston man should : " South Carolina. In his hovel at home he said: "I thank God for Boston, and hope before I die I may tread upon its pavements." Boston has meant liberty upright character, sturdy love of liberty, willingness to be and do for others as you would have others be and do unto you. But make it, young men and women-make it a dread to every one w do evil. Make it a home and a refuge for the oppressed of all lands.

"SLAIN IN THE HIGH PLACES."

Numerous have been the Discourses in England. as well as in this country, upon the assassination of President Lincoln. From an excellent Discourse, delivered in Gallowtree Gate Chapel, Leicester, by delivered in Gallowtree Gate Chapet, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Allanson Picton, A. M., we select the which we mourn following extracts:-

Renewed spiritual life starts from disapp in the morning. And for what? Not to hear elo- and regret, like shoots from the wounded limbs of quent music; no, but for the sight of something bet- trees. The object of our grief becomes the centre ter than art or music-that thrilled more than elo- of countless fresh beauties, which root themselves in quence-a sight which should live in the memory for his ruin; and in the course of a few years' time, the ver-the best sight which Boston ever saw-the departed relative, or the slain leader of men, whose welcome of Lafayette on his return to this country sudden death distracted and bewildered us, has be after an absence of a score of years. I can boast, come a natural, necessary, and harmonious feature of boys and girls, more than you. I can boast that the new world in which we live. So let it be with these eyes have beheld the hero of three revolutions; Abraham Lincoln, whom a growing sense of justice this hand has touched the right hand that held up (blind and dim it might be, but still a growing senge of justice) had placed in the summit of power; wh bration can equal that glad reception of the nation's Divine Providence made the centre of an awful benefactor by all that Boston could offer him, a sight struggle, and who, in the very moment of victory, has been snatched away by an assassin's hand. like other processions, we started punctually at the let it be with Abraham Lincoln, whom immortality hour published, They would not let us wander will make the spiritualized ideal of his country' about, and did not wish us to sit down. I there re- highest resolve; whose words of generosity to the ceived my first lesson in hero worship. I was so vanquished will, we hope, echo in a yet more impres sive tone amidst the silence of the tomb; and who But when I saw him-that glorious old Frenchman! dire and dreadful death, by the very wrench of its -I could have stood until to-day. Well, now, boys, agony, may deepen and solemnize the national feeling. Of the enthralling interest which attaches to

tory of America-a course which has baffled every one of any party-we will speak no further at present, because the hour is not yet come : nor is that th nation, a desolate home, a sudden, a terrible, and vet a glorious grave. But, encircled as these are by the lightnings of such an apocalypse, some flash of the burning vision ever and anon dazzles our sight, and gives a lurid glow even to our saddest regrets almost over: he was victorious beyond expectation bled at the possible passions of a conquering army head and the overburdened heart had need of rest. Boys, you will not be moved to action by starvation And pleasure-loving human society must need grace Where will you get the motive power? its rejoicings with some illustrious presence. There You will have the spur of ambition to be worthy of he sat, amidst the flaming lights, above the radiant the fathers who have given you these opportunities. crowd, happy in the nearness of that one woman's Remember, boys, what fame it is that you bear up- love which had a charm more intense than the lustre this old name of Boston! A certain well-known poet says it is the hub of the universe. Well, this is a he sat, the centre of boundless trust and hope; not was our feeling here, far from the scenes in which they talked of the Boston revolution. When Samuel enemies. Every utterance of his last days disproves Johnson wrote his work against the American colo- it. But over his spirit, I doubt not, there stole that nies, it was Boston he ridiculed. When the king sweet and blessed sense of relief which comes after could not sleep over night, he got up and muttered a night of agony with the first streak of the morning's When the proclamation of pardon was dawn. The dread necessities of his position, as he issued, the only two excepted were the two Boston viewed it, had been successfully worked out; and h fanatics-John Hancock and Sam. Adams. (Ap might well believe that not another household need plause.) But what did Boston do ? They sent Han- be desolated, nor another drop of blood need be spilt, cock to Philadelphia to write his name on the Dec- to end that miserable war. The people looked with laration of Independence in letters large enough, pride upon him who personated their resolve; or, almost, for the king to read on the other side of the whatever might have been their opinions, they felt ocean. Boston then meant liberty. Come down to that the best hopes of the nation, at this supreme forty or fifty years ago. What did Boston mean crisis, hung on him; and in their confident security South went mad, and got up a new flag, none had thought that any danger could be nigh. and said they would put it in Boston on Fancuil But malevolence is only less omnipresent than the Hall? It was Boston that meant Liberty, as Boston love of God. The assassin's step was on the stairshad meant Independence. And when our troops was in the passage-was at the door. In the silence of the house a short, sharp pistol shot rang on the their superiority? It was the brains they carried ear, and a woman's piercing shrick told the sudder from these schools. When Gen. Butler was stopped anguish of a widow's heart; and the bereavement of near the Relay House with a broken locomotive, he a nation-of a world! Down from the gallery a man turned to the Eighth regiment, and asked if any leaped upon the stage before the bewildered crowd one of them could mend it. A private walked for a second there he stood, flourishing a bloody knife out of the ranks, and patted it on the back and said: above his head, with that miserable vanity which too 'I ought to know it - I made it." When we went often simulates heroism. And before the fascinated down to Charleston, and were kept seven miles off multitude could draw a breath, he was lost in the from the city, the Yankees sent down a New Hamp- darkness of the night. The dramatic contrast of the shire Parrott that would send a two hundred pound inward light and outer darkness, the gaicty and the shot into their midst. The great ability of New Eng. glare, the boundless abyss of ignominy and misery, ther is his children. That father has done his work Judas of old-" immediately he went out, and it was well who has left a child better than himself. The night." But no cannon battery that ever roared, no mountain thunder that ever pealed, reverberated is to-morrow as yesterday!" No Yankee ever uttered such multitudinous, world-wide echoes as that pisto that prayer. He always means that his son shall have shot. It was heard in slumbering villages, and they a better starting-point in life than himself. The glory were roused to search the shadows of the night with selves independent seventy or eighty years ago. It States; and I doubt not at that instant every traly Now, boys, that is my lesson to you to day. Be antion was stung with indignant abhorrence, which s good as your fathers, unless you are better. You melted into genial sympathy, as the storm brings out have your fathers' example—the opportunities and the fragrance of the summer fields. And onward advantages they have accumulated-and to be only as through the world it speeds, shaking indifference to good is not enough. You must be better. You must decision, and sloth to ardor; so that the generous and copy only the spirit of your fathers, and not their im- manly feelings, which are deeper than all differences ears ago, who wanted a set of China made in Pekin. union, and never mightier in volume, than they are You know that Boston men, sixty years ago, locked at the present moment. Still onward through all ages at both sides of a cent before they spent it, and if they it shall ring; and generations yet unborn, perhaps, carned twelve cents they would save eleven. He shall date the impulse of their nobler life from the could not spare a whole plate, so he sent a cracked shock that the world has suffered now. The time has one, and when he received the set, there was a crack hardly come for an entire estimate even of the late. every piece. 'The Chinese had imitated the pat- President's character, much less of his deeds. One tern exactly. (Laughter.) Now, boys, do not imi- thing only we may affirm, without fear of contradictate us, or there will be a great many cracks. Be bet- tion, that the more he was known throughout the ter than we. We have invented a telegraph, but world, the better was he loved, and the more deeply what of that ! I expect, if I live forty years, to see was he reverenced. And never-all will agree-

ahead of us. The old London physician said the way any plausible pretext to catch the enthusiastic aboli to be well was to live on a sixpence, and earn it. That tionist. On the contrary, like many an honest man, is education under the laws of necessity. We can-not give you that. Underneath you is the ever-that he did his duty to his country, and to his God. watchful hand of city culture and wealth. A'l the The time came, however when he thought that he motive we can give you is the name you bear. Bear was right in using emancipation as a means of carryit nobly!

I was in the West where they partly love and partly laws in the West where they laws in the West where t

sent back into slavery, it will not be by my hand will be another hand than mine that does the When the opportunity was thus forced upon accepted it, in the fear of God proved that there was as little risk of service tion and massacre in such a measure, as there sire for it on the part of Lincoln. Without an danger, it withdrew the negroes in tens of sands from their masters, whose infatuated in clinging to their idol made that procine freedom the means of draining their resource whatever we may think of his policy, at showed as little the conceit of immacu as the arrogance of tyranny; for, to prove only ask you to look at his speech at the last inauguration. What did he say then? He as a man oppressed with the miseries of his and. He spoke as a man in agony of micd at fearful task that Providence had laid upon him. spoke of himself and his opponents as comspoke of nimeen and the Almighty in compa out this direful needed revolution. And he mid if that " neither he nor his opponents would have right to complain before God if, for every dr blood drawn by the lash, another was taken by a sword." It was a homely expression, but it was to expression of an honest, God-learing man. And g that time, in the spirit of an earlier speech alrequoted, he declared that whatever night be the di ficulties of the principles he represen gather be assessinated on the spot than sarrahthem. That in such perilous times this was so ide which we mourn.

We also make other extracts from a very feel. ng Discourse delivered on Mr. Lincoln's trapical fate, delivered in the Ashton Town Hall, by Rev. 8 A great crime has been committed in America

With one great and noble outburst of the natural goodness of the universal human heart, a cry of home has gone up to heaven, declaring that not only de the family which has been bereaved, not only the nation on whom the loss most directly falls, but all men, everywhere, feel that the most precious stagities of the race have been attacked, and all that me deem holy has been outraged, * * * On this side of the Atlantic, all forms of government, all parties have combined in denouncing the crime which has been committed. With few exceptions, even those who have in the last four years felt sympathy with the ause against which President Lincoln waged wa who have been known among us as supporters of the outhern cause, have seized upon the first opportunit forded to them of joining the universal condens tion of this awful deed. I am desirous of doing this ustice to these men, because I cannot avoid, in the ourse of the remarks I am about to make, conding the principles they have advocated, and declaring that those principles have, whether they know it or not, borne but their natural fruit in the deed which s. all deplore. Against no one man who has taken a rominent part in the rebellion of the South, no against any particular body, do I bring this charge but I do not feel that I had fulfilled my duty, it I in ply made myself the mouthpiece of the universities ow we all feel, and did not strive to uncover the ource of the crime, so that, as far as I have power to influence men, they may guard against the recor ence of such atrocities, and frame their conduction to destroy, if possible, the spring whence such pol-

When the tidings first reached us that Abraham

luted streams flow forth.

incoln had fallen the victim of an assasin, or hearts refused to believe the awful intelligence. Rejoicing in what we deemed the assurance that the war was over, and that once again the reign of peace was dawning upon the long vexed fields of the United States; rejoicing that slavery had received its deathblow, and that henceforth, founded on principles universal justice, the American Republic would take its due place in the onward march of human progress, we waited anxiously to hear the consummation of our hopes. When suddenly this heavy blow came upon us, prostrating for a time all our hores, and for season making us almost despair, we did not know what to look forward to, what to expect; and while our grief overnowered for a time all other facilities e felt ourselves stricken by the hage calamity, and could find utterance for nothing but the lighteon which the pure patriotism of the martyr had, by degrees, won the affections of hearts once set against him, and the respect of all-even of those who had at first disapproved of the measures he had so wisely planned and executed. What must have and so ably been the feelings of his countrymen, for when he had so freely spent the energies of his great mind for whose well-being he had consecrated the rich faculties of his highly gifted nature; what must the have felt who had been privileged day by day to watch in intimate intercourse, the development of his benerolent designs, and had seen how wisely and how pt tiently he had worked, how resignedly he here will hopes deferred, and how humbly he at last received the tidings of the triumph of his well-laid plans? And reverently let us ask what thuse must feel, whose of fections have received so sharp a shock, as one bound to them by the natural ties of domestic love-mail all the closer as his heart would seek at home fuller and more tender sympathy than could be given even by the warmest admirers, outside the charmed circle of home-what must his widow and children have felt when he was suddenly strock down, just when his career was most full of promise Deep as may be our sorow, what is our loss with that of our American brethren, and what the loss of those who knew the President in his public to reer alone, compared with that which the widow and fatherless ones have to bear? It is well to think of them, and as far as we can to help them in their gird, not by vain attempts to lessen its bitterness, but, by striving to share their sorrow with them, to git them strength in their sore need. Standing by the fresh grave where sleeps the solde heart which, while it beat, was ever filled with may nanimous forgetfulness of all personal group, and was animated by the sole desire that justice and perce might rule the earth, let us resolve to aid, as far as in us lies, the consummation of those grand design which have enrolled Abraham Lincoln's name by the side of Washington's, on the scroll of fame. Miraket some have been, and the noblest of the mistaken out have confessed their error; let us not permit the short-sighted prejudice to guide our future Some who should have learned their lesson have begin to encourage the enemies of right by heaping of the present ruler of the States the same ind which they profess to repent having directed against his predecessor. The nation which showed it sis down by selecting Abraham Lincoln has a right to claim that we should confide in the man when they placed nearest to him in power.

DEATH OF ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq. At the right age of 80 years, this once distinguished mercha New York, princely philanthropist, and for many years the honored President of the American Anti-Slaver Society, was translated to a higher sphere of life, few days since, in New Haven. He was one earliest Abolitionists, encountering all possible ob-quy and running through great perils with words ful serenity and courage, giving liberally to susual the righteous cause, and exerting an immense al influence through his pure Christian character spotless integrity. We owe to him our liberation the Baltimore prison in 1830, and on that benevoled act what far reaching events have since Happily, he was permitted to see the abolition of the slave system, and his beloved country redeemed and disenthralled, before he was called to his eternal resThe following is nittee of the Unic tharles Sumner, in ers to the President

JUL

Ion. Charles Summ Sin.—We the ut
League of Savanna
to you these our pu
Johnson, President
conally by the band
coval citizens. loyal citizens. We sent them to His beg that Your Hon our behalf, and obliver behalf, and oblivery respect

Gentlemen—Your vote, has been forward that I would press much that my abset me from stoing this in forwarding the p nost earnest recom You need not as chalf. I cannot Allow me to add Allow me to add Tou have borne the at these have ende also. This cufrance to mankind, cannot pare no doubt that leges of citizens. It is impossible to any governme to founded on "all the corner stone of

is the corner-stone of the "governed without distinction Do not neglect y yourselves for the of right, and I do reality. The prejutation of the Const ice and common a then properly inte

TROUBL The Commandin

HEADQUA WERAL ORDERS. I. The attention ing been called to manifested in the c lians, both white a and disgraceful dis-and is hereby order and is hereby order homes after eight of homes after eight of homes with the homes after eight of his worder put II. Some citizen engaged in disorde an hereafter found be arrested, and tut III. At this tim energies of the natiof harmony, and it among all classes editeourtesy toward discourtesy toward soldiers. Respects well as toward the discipline in any co-mility toward thos your manhood, is to and nobleness of cl

ed, and that any ac culties with the tro Their bearing shou courteous to the tro disturbance will su Upon the creation of or night, the commodity in which it ma nder commission ound in the streets except persons on i quired to report at By order of Brev manding the post.

First Lieut. Fifty-fo OUTRAGE ON To the Editor of th

Sin,—Will you ment, and hold me On the 21st of, Capt. Summer, as York. As passent and their black seramy. The officer table, and, so far other's society. No George W. Levere ored Troops, was remembered, was remembered, was remembered, was remembered, was on a siment, and furnished the proposed for the officers, but this wheatiancy of the city of the ci

country in a most a ner pronounces the truth, and adds-"Mr. Levere, the charged for his board continental, and the some fifty others, whom there was no of the large number tion by the U.S. G Government service wise, and confiden the statement offi-his behalf."

Coppermends of N. J., on the 4th it patriotic address, we perheads. So soon dadge Jacob Shar excitedly proclaims excitedly proclaims of the process of the process and prayer and that there had stand at two o'clesses and prayer speech and prayer speech and prayer speech and prayer sot satisfied with proceeded to the tables, attempts the tables, attempts the tables, attempts and an an hardy of Can affair. A fig Can affair. A fig Can affair. A fig Can affair with much bies. With much after some Union drew off their force

SYCOPHANTS.

"The New Yor south of the Poton south of the Poton south of the Poton pressed by militar saue of either of change table that terances, and peev present condition crawing in filthy, the South, and the licularly, in a many

28.

The following is the correspondence between a cominner, in relation to a petition of its mem-President, asking for the right of suf-

SAVANNAH, June 15th, 1865.

st. Charles Sunner, Boston, Mass.:

Sig.—We the undersigned Committee of the Union save of Savannah, Ga., have the honor to present ou these our petitions to His Excellency, Andrew 1950, President of the United States, signed person, but hands of some three hundred and fifty of citizens. We respectfully ask that you will prothem to His Excellency the President, and we that Your Honor will use all of your influence in least, and oblige, Very respectfully, your humble servants, Charles Summer, Boston, Mass.:

Jos. C. Jackson, Chairman. George R. J. Dolly, Cor. Sec. Benj. W. Roberts, PETER DUNCAN, JOSEPH S. TISON.

Boston, July 8th, 1865. Gordence—Your petition, asking for the right to see, has been forwarded to me here, with the request hat I would present it to the President. I regret that my absence from Washington has prevented without my absence from by the thing to the form doing this in person; but I have lost no time towarding the petition to the President, with my

rding the petition to the recommendation.

rest recommendation.

leed not ask me to use my influence in your

leannot help doing so to the extent of my

ity. are borne the heavier burthens of slavery; and se have ended, be assured that the others will This enfranchised republic, setting an example nkind, cannot continue to sanction an odious oli-y, whose single distinctive element is color. I odoubt that you will be admitted to the privible to suppose that Congress will sanc-

impossible to suppose that Congress will sand-of governments in the rebel States which are inded on "the consent of the governed." This importance of republican institutions. Of course, "governed" is meant all the loyal citizens, a distinction of color. Anything else is a mocknot neglect your work; but meanwhile prepare

be not negretized by the duties of citizens. They are your in carelyes for the duties of citizens. They are your in right, and I do not doubt that they will be yours in radity. The prejudice of caste and a false interpresented of the Constitution cannot prevail against justice and common sense, both of which are on your ble-and, I may add, the Constitution, also, which, when properly interpreted, is clearly on your side. Accept my best wishes, and believe me, fellow-citification of the constitution of duties of citizens. They are your Faithfully yours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

TROUBLES AT CHARLESTON. The Commanding General at Charleston has issued

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON,) CHARLESTON, S. C. July 12.

TRAL ORDERS, No. 61. commander of this post have EXERAL ORDERS, NO. 91.
The attention of the commander of this post hav-been called to the defiant and discourteous spirit aliested in the city between the troops and the civi-s, both white and colored, causing of late serious disgraceful disturbances, it is deemed necessary, ad disgraceful disturbances, it is deemed necessary, dis hereby ordered, that all citizens remain at their once after eight o'clock (8) P. M., abstaining from size discussions, or assembling in groups on the mets or other public places, day or night.

It Some citizens disguised as soldiers having been eaged in disorderly acts, it is ordered that any citigate perfect found in the United States uniform will be a send and the property of the propost marshal.

generated and turned over to the provost marshal.

III At this time of comparative peace, when the
nergies of the nation are absorbed in the restoration
of harmony, and the establishment of good feeling
using all classes entitled to the rights of citizenship,
incortiesy toward civilinus is beneath the dignity of
holders. Respectful deportment among soldiers, as
rel as toward their officers, is an indication of good
feepline in any command, but courtesy without humilier toward those who have no claim except upon
row manhood, is the best guarantee of good breeding
un holdenes of character. It is enjoined upon the
elasted onen in the city that they behave insolently to
to person of whatever culor; that they do not mopopular the sidewalks, or assemble in crowds to the
convenience of women or other passers by. Citirese should remember that civil rule is not establishd, and that any act of theirs which may lead to diffited, and turned over to the provost marshal. as should remember that civil rule is not establish-ish, and that any act of theirs which may lead to diffi-dules with the troops will tend to protract that end, their bearing should be in no manner defiant or dis-parteous to the troops, and any insolence leading to istarbance will subject the offenders to punishment. Joint the commanding officer of the district of the city of the commanding officer of the district of the agat, the commanding officer of the district of the year which it may occur will at once send patrols, ober commissioned officers, to arrest all persons and in the streets in the vicinity of the disturbance, output persons on important business, who will be re-tired to report at the nearest guard for an escort. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. W. T. Bennett, comanding the post.

CHARLES F. JOY, First Lieut. Fifty-fourth Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. Gen.

OUTRAGE ON A COLORED CHAPLAIN. the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Six.—Will you please publish the following state-sed, and hold me responsible for its truth? On the 21st of June, the steamship Continental, apt. Sumner, sailed from New Orleans for New As passengers, she had several rebel officers As passengers, she had several rebel officers as fer black screams, also many officers of our own. The officers of both armies dined at the same and, so far as could be seen, enjoyed each society. Now, it so happened that the Rev. W. Levere, Chaplain of the 20th U. S. Colred Troops, was also a passenger. This, it may be temembered, was one of the regiments put into the bid by the Union League Club of this city—the time regiment that had such a splendid ovation on

their departure.

This chaplain, now fully eighteen months in the service, was on a short leave of absence from his regiment, and furnished transportation to this city.

He applied for his meals to be served like other differs, but this was refused him; and between the builtincy of the captain and the positive refusal of the Irish purser and his subordinates, the chaplain vot without food for fully twenty-four hours, and was finally allowed to eat at the table of the colored strains of the rebel officers, after all others had been stred, being denied presence at the table of the d, being denied presence at the table of the servants. At this table, the merest refuse of all ther tables was served, and all this after charging

he after tables was served, and an time and wrong in the full fare of the officers.

This is a short statement of the insult and wrong officed to a United States officer who has served our eventy in a most acceptable and honorable way.

J. S. S.

le a subsequent number of the Tribune, Capt. Sum-spronounces these charges as utterly destitute of 1th, and adds—

Mr. Levere, the chaplain referred to, was not for his board, as were other officers on the ntal, and had the same accommodation as my others, without distinction of color, for whom there was no room at the first table, on account of the large number who were furnished transportation by the U. S. Quartermaster, the vessel being in Government service. I have no purser, Irish or otherwise, and confidently appeal to Mr. L. to contradict the statement officiously and anonymously made in its behalf."

Cofference of the Rampage. At Belvidere, y. J., on the 4th inst., Rev. Mr. Landon delivered a lambote address, which was not relished by the copheheads. So soon as the address was concluded, daired paceb Sharp forced himself upon the stand, daired proclaiming that there had been "an aboling payer" and "a nigger political speech" made, and that there had been 'no Fourth of July, "winding the democracy to assemble at the daid at two o'clock, to listen to able democratic speech and prayers, in opposition to the political speech and prayers, in opposition to the political speech and prayers, in opposition to the political speech and prayers and in opposition to the political speech and prayers and prayers and set address where the ladies were giving the telumed soldiers a dinner, and, mounting one of the tables, attempted to break up the dinner, assisted in the company of the tables, attempted to break up the dinner, assisted in the same of the condition of the rowdies because harangue, denouncing the dinner as a Republical affic. A fight ensued, during which Judge Sharp's Southern son-in-law ran up and down the sheet, smashing the crockery and destroying the eat-ties. With much difficulty order was restored, and that some Union demonstrations, the copperheads and the forces.

Progress has the following cutting paragraph:

The New York News and World, if published both of the Potomac, would most assuredly be suppressed by military if not civil authority. Not an asse of either of these papers appears on our exchange table that is not filled with treasonable utatance, and peevish, puerile fault-findings with the treast condition of affairs. On their knees, and craiging in filty, sycophantic slime, they be spatter be South, and the leaders in the late rebellion particularly, in a manner that, beyond all doubt, would indeed the feelings of the North against us, were not for the fact that the sycophancy is so plain that to one beeds their mutterings."

"The people here are all rebels, and it must take

JEEF, DAVIS'S FATAL BLUNDER. An excharge relates a conversation that occurred in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, in 1854, when Jeff. Davis predicted that the Union would soon be divided into

"Where will the division or boundary line be?" interrogated Professor Jewett, the librarian, to whom the conversation was addressed.

"The line separating the slave and free States," answered Mr. Davis.

"Then" said the professor.

answered Mr. Davis.

"Then," said the professor, "you expect to claim the national capital?"

"Of course," was the reply; "and this very Smithsonian Institute will be within the Southern repub-

lic."
"But," asked the professor, "how will you bring about such a division of the country? Do you think the free States will agree to it without a resort to Sir," said Jefferson Davis, in his sententious man-

ner, "the North will never fight us on that question. There will be no bloodshed. When the South says she will secede and become a distinct nationality, the North will be glad to let us go, and that peaceably. It

Will he give us his present opinion of the North ?

WHAT JEFF. DAVIS SAID. The Port Royal (S. C.) New South, commenting upon the rapid improvement and good health of that place, tells this story of Jeff. Davis:

Jeff. Davis said to us on board the Clyde, "I sup-posed the heat and fevers of this coast would have driven you away long ago. I had no idea the North-ern people could stand the climate so well."

This was not the only mistake that Davis made in his estimate of the Northern people.

HE HAS NO FRIENDS. Two gentlemen from Georgia (says the Atlanta Intelligencer) made an appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege promotive of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could, the privilege solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner. "But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eyeing them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis—no petition to present tor him?" Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked, "Since his (Mr. D's) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has come from the South in his behalf."

THE GERMANS. It is gratifying to all true Americans to witness the noble stand taken by the German emigrants as a class, in favor of free institutions and universal suffrage. Their course is much more consistent with the logic of democracy than that of many who profess the name. The Chicago Tribune says:

"The Germans have no ignoble fear that if black men are allowed to vote, they will secure the offices, show themselves superior to whites, marry all our most beautiful women, and rule the country. They are not airaid of black men as competitors in business, politics or social life, but are willing to give them all the rights and opportunities to live, and rise, aye, and shine if they are able to do so, which are possessed by the whites. On this issue not only the entire Republican, but the whole Democratic and even the late Copperhead German press are on the side of true democracy. The Staats Zeitung of New York (Copperhead) unites with the Demokrat (Republican) of that city; and the latter holds true of the Democratic press of St. Louis and Cincinnati, as well as here in Chicago. It is well to affirm that the weight of three millions of the German people, of whom two-fifthhave been Democrats, and of whom one hundred thousand are voters, will be thrown in one solid vote into "The Germans have no ignoble fear that if black sand are voters, will be thrown in one solid vote into the scales in favor of negro suffrage at the South. They honestly inquire what right they as foreigners have to exclude native-born citizens from the ballot-low."

Universal Suffrage in South Carolina.—
James Redpath recently forwarded to Gov. Andrew, for transmission to the President, a petition signed by 1,800 colored loyalists of Charleston, asking for universal loyal suffrage, and the appointment of one of the following gentlemen as Military Governor of South Carolina; General Brisbare, natives of South Carolina; Gene Saxton of Gen. Butler. The large majority of the signatures were autographs. A loyal league (chartered by the National League) numbers already 1,000 members; 4,000 pupils attend the public schools; 500 adults attend night schools. A reading room and library have been established. We are told that, among the colored people, the only question discussed is that of suffrage. Many of the leaders assert that they dare not live in South Carolina without it. Universal Suffrage in South Carolina .not live in South Carolina without it.

The Savannah Herald contains an address by exGov. Brown to the people of Georgia, in which he
arges them to support not only the government of
the United States, but the administration of the present Chief Magistrate. He appeals to them to take
the Amnesty oath and to observe it in good faith.
He argues that slavery is now dead forever. As to
his own slaves, he will immediately emancipate and
treat them as free, giving them a part of the crop or
wages for labor. To those who cannot support the
'he Constitution of the Government, he suggests
emigration from the country.

The Herald says the Sixth U. S. Infantry are to
garrison Charleston.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Augusta, Ga.,
by a colored procession with banners, on which
"death of disunion and slavery" and "freedom and
equality" were inscribed. In the afternoon the
troops paraded, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

THE LIBERATOR.

A Confused Governor. Hon. James Johnson, Provisional G vernor of the United States for the State of Georgia, has recently made a speech at Savannah. The Governor says that he has been appointed simply to enable the Georgians to form a Government. It is very fortunate that he is to do no more, as he has evidently a very confused conception of the situation.

Thus the Governor says that "the people of the Confederate States find themselves without government." Will the Governor explain what are "the Confederate States," and who are their people?

He adds that "War has existed between the United States and the South." Will the Governor inform us where "the South" is situated, which he thus describes as a power foreign to his country?

Governor Johnson also says: "The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured legally, if not actually." Mr. Johnson is a citizen of the United States. His authority as Governor is derived from the United States. It is supported by the army of the United States. When, therefore, he speaks of the surrender of "our" armies, what does he mean a Does he, a sworn officer of the United States, call the late rebel forces "our armies," If so, what does he mean a Does he, a sworn officer of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His authority as Governor Johnson call the Armies of the United States. His authority as Governor His Life of the His will are Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States. His work of the His w

"It was a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if not actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and to night, by virtue of that proclamation, they stand emancipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer; and, as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court. I could wish myself that such had not been the case, and that the change had not been thus violently and abruptly onade. But slavery, in any event, is gone, and gone for ever, and I have no tears to shed or lamentations to make over its departure."

A HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. We learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hoo. William H. Herndon is writing an authentic history of the life of the late President Lincoln. In order to prepare himself for this important and interesting task, Mr. H. visited Menard county and various other localities, rich in incidents connected with the early life of the distinguished fallow-citizen, Hoo. William H. Herndon is writing an authentic history of the life of the late President Lincoln. In order to prepare himself for this important and interesting task, Mr. H. visited Menard county and various other localities, rich in incidents connected with the early life of the distinguished fallow-citizen, Hoo.

We learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hoo.

We learn that our distinguished fello abruptly made. But slavery, in any event, is gone, and gone for ever, and I have no tears to shed or lamentations to make over its departure."

REPUDIATION THREATENED AT THE SOUTH. The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Augusta, Ga., lets us see what we may expect if the rebels obtain power in Congress:—

Incident connected with the early life of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1844 to the time of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1844 to the time of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1844 to the time of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for the work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained for the work, having been the law partner of full of interest and perfectly authentic .- Springfiel (Illinois) paper.

"The people here are all rebels, and it must take a long time for them to work it out. It is in their bones. One rebel captain, whom I found in Savannah with no means, which is very pleasant there, said he would repay me the cost of his living as soon as he arrived. His father was a cotton factor here, and well to do, but he has not called on me since to thank me. These men are to day asking credit of the North, and will repudiate the debt at the first convenient opportunity. Two prominent men of this town, yesterday, in my hearing, openly advocated the repudiation of the public debt, and said the South, as soon as organized, must go in strong for that measure. Merchants of New York, look to your interests!"

VIRGINIA FEELING. A Boston lady just returned from Norfolk, where she has been engaged in teaching colored children, says the feeling of disloyalty among the whites there is very stroag, and during the last three weeks they have been very bold and outspoken in ventilating their batted of the government. They are exceedingly bitter on the megro question, and declare that they will kill every "d—d Yankee teacher."

Gen. Carl Schurz has just received his final instructions from the President, and is to sail in a day or two on a tour of observation along the Southern coast. He is charged to notice minutely the temper of the persons professing to be loyal, and assuming control in the reorganizing State Governments, to examine into the condition of the blacks, and, in general, to report on the working of the President's experiment. 'But,' asked Gen. Schurz, when these instructions were given, 'am I to understand, Mr. President, that your policy is not yet fixed! If it is, I shall be glad to make any observations, and contribute any facts that may aid you; but if it is, I decline to undertake a useless trip to report on the good or evil workings of a system already determined upon.' The President replied that his policy was not settled, that he desired to see how the present experiment was working, and that for this reason he wished Gen. Schurz to make the trip.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The New York News, which has been coppery so nearly up to the treason point that its conductors could hardly keep out of jail, now holds that every emancipated slave is by right entitled equally with white folks to the privileges of citizenship. The Boston Post says:

of citizenship. The Boston Post says:

"We repeat what we have often said before, name."

"We repeat what we have often said before, name." ly: that, had we the power to confer, every citizen who has sufficient knowledge to exercise the right of suffrage with a full understanding of his action—for instance, who possessed the qualifications required by the laws of Massachusetts—should be a voter, whatever his color might be."

EMANCIPATION AGITATION IN BRAZIL. A private

EMANCIPATION AGITATION IN BRAZIL. A privale letter, dated Rio Janeiro, says:

"A large and intelligent party are agitating the question of Emancipation. Senator Silveiro de Motta has, with general approval, brought in a bill prohibiting foreigners from buying slaves, and requiring those who now own them to liberate them within two years. A similar bill was rejected last year, but it is hoped that this may now pass.

that this may now pass.

Another Senator, the Viscount de Jequitinhonha, has introduced a bill providing for the emancipation in has introduced a biil providing for the emancipation in ten years of all slaves over twenty-five years of age, and for the complete abolition of slavery in fifteen years. It is not expected that it will at present pass. But the anti slavery party is rapidly gaining ground. The books on emancipation which the Rev. James C. Fletcher took out with him were eagerly sought and read. It is hardly possible that the abolition of slavery in the United States should not have a very marked influence in Brazil especially if a present the state of the state arked influence in Brazil, especially if our co cial and social relations become

cial and social relations become more intimate."

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut. In his final message to the Connecticut Legislature at its adjournment last Friday, Gov. Buckingham took ocasion to decline a nomination. The Hartford Press says it was the feeling of the people of the State that he was providentially sent them at the great crisis in the history of the country, with the honor, the integrity, the firmness and purity, the high personal character and dignity that become a great office, to guide the State through its great peril, and that they had not been disappointed in their opinion. "When," the same paper says, "all the little jealousies and petty ambitions of the day, all the adverse party feelings, are at rest, then only will it be clearly seen how great and good a man we have had for our Governor; and how folly he represents that rarely appearing character in history, but the highest character of all, a Christian statesman."

character in history, but the highest character of all, a Christian statesman."

Treatment of the Indians. It will be remembered that a village of Cheyenne Indians, near Fort Lyon, in Colorado Territory, was attacked last winter by about nine hundred United States soldiers, under Col. Chevington, and men, women and children barbarously put to the sword. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after characterizing in the strongest terms the conduct of the soldiers, and condemning Gov. Evans and Col. Chevington, close with the following recommendation:—

"Your committee are of the opinion that, for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus disgraced the government by whom they are employed, and to punish, as their crimes deserve, those who have been guilty of these brutal and cowardly acts."

Mr. Calvert Comstock, late of the Albany Ar gus, has been making a speech, wherein he says:
"We of the Northern States must not be uncharitable toward those of the Southern States who hesitate to admit to the control of public affairs men just emerged from the condition of slavery."

Good so! We admit the plausibility of this. It sounds well. Now try it this end foremost: "We of the Southern States must not be uncharitable toward our Northern brethren who hesitate to admit to the control of public affairs men just emerged from the condition of treason."

How does Mr. Comstock relish that ?-N. Y. Tri-

Recently a terrible tornado swept over a por-tion of Vernon, Wis., taking the village of Viroqua, twenty-eight miles south-east of La Crosse, in its track, with the following results: Killed—J. S. Barstow and wife; Dr. L. Dean, wife and daughter; Dr. Weeden's child; Miss Lydia Gil-lette.

DEATH OF BISHOP POTTER. A despatch from San Francisco aenounces the death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, of l'ennsylvania, at that place, on the 4th instant. He was born in Lagrange county, New York, with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of New York, with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of the passengers were picked up, and taken to St. John, N. F. The boats, with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed 400 lives have been lost.

The deceased was a man of ability, having been the author of several valuable works, and was much esteemed. He went to California about two months ago, hoping that his health would be improved by the visit.

DEATH OF HOS. R. S. FAY. Hon. Richard S. Fay died at Liverpool on the day of the departure of the steamer Africa, which arrived here last week. It is reported that he was on his way to the steamer, and dropped dead in the street. The deceased was about sixty years old, and a graduate of Harvard College.

That week. He was the original inventor and discoverer, after years of experiments, of the invaluable compound of India rubber with sulphur, by which alone the rubber is preserved from the action of heat. Mr. Hayward was a native of Easton, Mass., where he made the first rubber shoes that were ever put in the market.

A SOUTHERN BLACKGUARD. For pure blackguard-A SOUTHERN BLACKGUARD. For pure blackguardism, Southern writers and orators are unsurpassed. Vituperation and abuse seem a part of their stock in trade, and they delight in opportunities to display their impudence. Personal character and official station afford no protection against their vile attacks. The latest illustration of this trait of Southern character is a letter addressed by Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, to President Johnson, published in the St. Louis Republican. It relates, of course, to the recent arrest of Etheridge for disloyalty. In it, Etheridge gives free rein to a vindictive spirit and a foul tongue.

Loss of STEAMER QUINNEBAUG. A Fortress Monroe letter of July 221 says, the U. S. steamer Quinnebaug was wrecked on the bar off Morehead City on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported as lost or missing. Capt. Jerome was in command of the vessel. There were some 300 soldiers on board, but they were nearly all landed on the shore. The Quinnebaug left Morehead City on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania regiments. After passing outside of the bar, the steamer became unmaning outside of the bar, the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, proving a perfect wreck. One name of the lost has been ascertained, that of Lieut. W. F. Deming, of the 9th Maine regiment, whose body was washed ashore.

The Mann Statue. The majestic statue of Horace Mann, now standing on its pedestal before the State House, was modelled entirely from photographs, evidently a difficult task, and yet it is accurate and faithful to the original as if taken from a plaster cast.

Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, the modeller, is a delicate woman, now in the sevently year of her study of art, and this model was designed by her three years since. For the superior manner in which she has accomplished this work, Miss Stebbins is she has accomplished this work, Miss Stebbins is entitled to the warmest thanks, not only of all lovers entitled to the warmest thanks, not only of the rebel army of the Rebel Provisional Congress at Montgom containing a complete recurs.

The Rebel Provisional Congress at Montgom containing a complete recurs.

Tennessee, under Bragg, Johnston and Hood; also, the Rebel Provisional Congress at Montgom containing a complete recurs.

Tennessee, under Bragg, Johnston and Hood; also, the Rebe

whom the statue commemorates.—Tribune.

A STATUE OF JOHN BRIGHT. The Manchester Examiner contains a letter from Acting Secretary W. Hunter to our Consul at Liverpool, expressing the sincere acknowledgments of the people of the United States to Thomas J. Blain of Manchester, England, for presenting a bust of John Bright, "The great English friend of America." The bust was originally designed as a present to Mr. Lincoln; but, on learning of his assassination, the owner asked permission to present it to the American nation. The bust has already been received at Washingtan, and will henceforth adorn the house of the American Presidents.

Presidents.

GEN. ORD. A Petersburg, Va., paper recently asserted that the arrest of the rebel Gen. Lee having been ordered by Secretary Stanton, Gen. Ord, then in command at Richmond, offered his resignation rather than execute the order, and by the interference of Gen. Grant the order for Lee's arrest was withdrawn. Gen. Ord writes to a New York paper concerning this matter, saying: "The whole statement is false. No such order was ever issued; and had it been issued, my duty would have been to obey. The statement which leads to the inference that I declined to obey an order because I thought it unpleasant, improper or uncalled for, is unfounded in fact, and in principle a severe and unjust reflection upon me as a soldier."

EGYPT. A letter from Alexandria, dated June 28.

EGYPT. A letter from Alexandria, dated June 28, ranishes details regarding the cholera, &c. It says se existence of the cholera was officially declared on in 11th of June, on, which day three deaths occurred. By the end of the first week the deaths increased to about 100 per day; by the end of the second week they reached about 200 per day, and on the 27th the number was 250. There was much alarm, and about

THE POST-OFFICE A PAYING INSTITUTION. The Post-Office Department shows a net profit, for the last six months of 1864, of \$732,230.69, or at the rate last six months of 1804, of \$732,230.09, or at the rate of a million and a half a year. The profits of the first six months of 1865 will be yet larger. During the last six months of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the loss for carrying and distributing the mails was \$3,400,000. The postal receipts from the States in the Union in 1864 exceeded those of all the States in 1861 by \$2,972,000.

GEN. BUTLER. The Lowell News has the best authority for saying that Gen. Butler has not resigned his commission, nor has he any knowledge of a summons to Washington or elsewhere. He has, it is true, intimated to President Lincoln and President Johnson his readiness to have his commission cancelled at any moment, but by special desire of each the matter has been held in abeyance to this time.

Goon! Gen. Howard hat issued an order, that if the planters in Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the General will take possession of their farms, and put the freedmen to work on their lands.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) July 23. Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and abandoned lands, has directed that no more refugees from Georgia and Alabana be transported southward from Louisville, without special authority

THE POTTAWATOMIE MASSACRE. Charles A. Fos-THE POTTAWATONIE MASSACRE. Charles A. Fos-ter, of Kansas, has written a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, giving particulars of the "Pottawatomie massacre" of May 24, 1856, and in which he proves that John Brown, who has been charged with leading the massacre, was not a participator in it, and knew nothing of it until it had occurred.

THRIFT. Thirty-five years ago, Asa Packer left Mystic, (Conn.) having no earthly possessions but a bundle of clothing which he carried with him. He proceeded to Pennsylvania, where, by industry, he has risen to wealth and influence, and has been Governor of the State. Recently he gave \$500,000 to found a guillers in that State.

ELECTIONS will take place as follows:—Kentucky, members of Congress and State Treasurer, 1st Monday in August; Vermont, Governor, Lieut. Governor, and State Treasurer, first Tuesday in September; Maine, Governor and Legislature, second Monday in September.

ollege in that State.

CONTRADICTED. The family of Admiral Du Pont desire to contradict the statement, made without any authority, that he had left his prize money, to the amount of \$175,000, to a charitable institution in Washington. No such bequest was made; and the whole amount of the prize money received by him was something short of \$50,000.—Army and Navy Journal.

THE REBEL COTTON. The Confederate Cotton Agent for Alabama has recently been captured, with all his books, papers and other documents, containing the names of all who had ever given a pound of cotton to the rebel government, or aided it in its hellish work of destruction in the slightest manner.

The Richard H. Hinton, of the 83d U. S. C. T., and late aid-de-camp of Gen. Curtis, has been detailed for service in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to Gen. Fisk at Nashville. His office, we understand, will be that of an inspector, and it will require him to go among the freedmen in Kentucky and Tennessee, to inquire into their condition and prospects, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. He was a trusted friend of John Brown, "whose soul is marching on," and will no doubt fill his new office with credit to himself and to the cause of freedom.—Independent.

Paul's, in Boston, in 1825, and was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845.

The deceased was a man of ability, having been the author of several valuable works, and was much esteemed. He went to California about two months ago, hoping that his health would be improved by the visit.

Death of one of John Brown's Raiders.—A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of late date has the following:—"Last evening, a colored man by the name of David Cunningham, who resided on the corner of Spring and Fitzhugh atreets, died of typhus fever. He was one of the men concerned in the John Brown raid in Virginia, and at the time of the arrest of the 0id-Dominion terrifier, he fled to Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the West, working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he has been employed mostly in cooking for the soldiers. Latterly, he has been at the camp on the Fair Grounds. He was a man of great physical Death of Dr. Windship. We regret to announce

DEATH OF DR. WINDSHIP. We regret to announce the death of Dr. Charles M. Windship, at his residence on Dudley street, Roxbury. Decreased was an eminent physician, and a well-beloved and highly estemed citizen. He was the father of Dr. George B. Windship, (the strong man,) and was about sixty-six years of age. He died of diptheria.

DEATH OF HON. R. S. FAY. Hon. Richard S. Fay died at Ligotroph on the dry of the denature of the designation of the formal privileges of a state of freedom."

The attendant privileges or a state of freedom.

The Parson Brownlow occasionally finds relief from the cares and duties of Governor of Tennessee, and pens a paragraph for the Knoxville Whig. Recently he referred to the democratic leaders as follows:

"As we never did act with them, so we never intend to act with them, and the reason is we know them. We would not start with them on a journey to heaven, feeling assured that before we got far on the way these men would land us, and all following them, in the infernal regions!"

in the infernal regions!"

General Santa Anna, one of the most wonderful men developed by the revolutions in Mexico, is now dwelling upon one of the lofty peaks of the Island of St. Thomas, W. I. His establishment is that of a gentleman of ample fortune and refined in state—an elegant villa, with ample grounds and beautiful shrubbery. He is now an old man, at least seventy years of age; but he is represented to be in excellent the latter of the state of th

FATAL ACCIDENT. At Belfast, Maine, last week, Mrs. Grace White, wife of Job White, went into her husband's mill, and passing near an upright revolving shaft, her dress caught in the coupling, and she was instantly drawn around it, and her body shockingly mangled. Her head was literally torn from her body, by being brought in contact with the chimney near the shaft in its revolutions, and her lifeless remains thrown over the circumference of ten feet. She was 68 years of age.

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND. The London and Metropolitan boroughs return all the sixteen Liberal can-didates, including Stuart Mill, Mr. Hughes, the author, Sir Charles Wright, the electrician, and Baron Roths-child. The Liberals have lost eighteen seats, and gained twenty-four, and the indications are that the Government will be increased in strength in the new Parliamont.

Half a million federal rations have been distributed among poor North Carolinians, at Raleigh. Two-thirds of the applicants are whites, and many of these were wealthy before the war. Towa and Wisconsin were visited by a tornado lately, which proved to be a regular sweeper, and destroyed property to the value of \$200,000. Seventeen persons were killed, and one hundred wounded.

The Leavenworth Bulletin of a late date says: "Senator Pomeroy arrived at Atchison yeaterday. He has taken positive ground in favor of reconstruction, with the right of suffrage extended to loyal blacks in preference to disloyal whites. We trust he will visit Leavenworth, and talk to our people."

COMFORTABLE INCOMES. Wm. B. Astor returns as his income for 1864, \$1,300,000. Cornelius Van-derbilt returns \$576,551.

Gen. Grant assisted at the celebration at Albany on the 4th inst. The tattered flags of an hundred New York regiments were formally presented to the State, and accepted by Gov. Fenton. They were presented by Gen. Butterfield. Iowa sent seventy thousand men to the war, at an expense of \$800,000.

Massachusetts has furnished, during the war, for the army and navy, 157,393, and stands at the close 5333 ahead of all calls. It will cost about thirty millions to put the railroads of the South in good repair.

Tailroads of the South in good repair.

The log hut occupied by Gen. Grant during the siege of Richmond and Petersburg has been removed to Philadelphia. This hut was for many eventful months the dwelling and office of the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States. All the internal fittings of the hut are preserved, together with several pieces of furniture and the camp and cooking utensils.

A terrible freshet visited Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday night, carrying away two stone bridges, eighteen or twenty houses, and property of all kinds. Seven dead bodies have already been found, and it is feared that many more were swept away. Loss, 8200,000.

Major-Gen. Meade in Boston. A public levee was held in Fancui Hall, last week, in honor of Gen. Meade, who was introduced to the crowded assemblage by Mayor Lincoln. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a few well-chosen words urged the claims of disabled soldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Mr. Crane, a well-known artist connected with Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, was found dead in his bed at the National Hotel, Washington. He retired in usual health.

Died, in London, recently, Mr. Charles James Jeffices, the author of "Jeannette and Jeannot," a popular song a dozen years ago.

Abraham Day, a Revolutionary pensioner, died at Cornish, Me., June 14, aged 110 years.

Albert Tennyson, the noet laureate of England, is failing very fast. He was just recovering from a severe attack of throat disease, when, walking late one evening in his Isle of Wight garden, he took cold, and now, it is stated, symptoms of consumption are avident. On Tuesday last, Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow no-toriety, had both his shoulder-bones broken by an ac-cident on the railroad near Senatobia, Miss. The car in which Forrest was seated was thrown down an embankment for a considerable distance.

Green Smith, son of Gerrit Smith, returned to the Government as a donation a check covering his ten months' salary as second lieutenant.

ten months' salary as second fleutenant.

Within the past two years, the colored people of Alexandria, Va., have built over a thousand dwelling-houses, costing from \$300 to \$1000 each, and three churches, and have invested over \$5000 in ground rents. Out of a population of eight thousand colored persons in the town, only twenty-three were drawing rations from the government on last Saturday, while more than four times that number of whites were received from the same source.

On account of the shameful conduct of the 165th New York regiment towards the negroes in Charleston, they have been sent to Morris Island, where they will remain until mustered out of service. Not even an officer is to be allowed to leave the island. In addition to this the colors of the regiment have been taken away by order of Gen. Gillmore.

The conspirators' trial lasted for seven weeks, during which time about 862 witnesses were examin; ed. Nearly one hundred others, who received summonses, did not appear.

The number of troops sent from Washington to their homes from May 30th to July 17th was 208,087.

THE RADICAL: JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

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TERMS:—One dollar per year, payable in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents.

The August number will contain Rev. Rebort College's Sermon pracebed before the Western Unitarian Conference in Cincinnati, June 16, cailed "The Holiness of Helpfulness." Extra copies of this number have already been ordered by persons who heard the discourse, for eigenlation. No person desiring to contribute his or her mite for the spread of rational views of life, could find a better method than this.

Any number can be furnished (if the request come before the 10th of August,) at the rate of six dollars per hundred.

hundred.

All communications must be addressed to S. H.

MORSE at Haverbill, Mass.

THE NATION.

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be—
First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second-The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the

ndition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life. Fourth-The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine

that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political

aportance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any por Sixth-The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in

ormation as to the condition and prospects of the Southera States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effor to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of

violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred. The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers posessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of

the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his rork with some care, is about to start in a few days for journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting

what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences. The following writers, among others, have been secured,

ither as regular or occasional contributors : HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. J. R. LOWELL, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-

ford,)
Prof. Torrer, (Harvard,) Dr. Francis Lieber, Prof. Child, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge BOND, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY,
Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,)
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,)

Judge Daly, Prof. Dwiger, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

Rev. Pr. Bellows, HENRY T. TUCKERNAN, BAYAND TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, C. L. BRACE,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER,
THEODORE TILTON, GAIL HAMILTON, R. H. STODDARD, &c. &c. Terms, \$3 per annum. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 130 Nassau st., New York.

WOOL.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn, having leased the lofts at Nos. 6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool Commission and Brokerlage business. He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Liberal advances made when required. Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fleece or Pulled Wools, either in the Boston, New York or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attention. lelphia markets, will receive immediate attent WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR.

Messrs. Hallowell, & Coburn, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Prescott & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, Fiss. & Banes, Philadelphia. Boston, July 14, 1865.

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

A RE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been produced by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerfal to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a bealthy tone, with strength to the whole system. Not only do they oure the everyday complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful eff. ets, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Carea have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to carry to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assertance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to farnish gratis our Amorican Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Cotiveness, Billons Complaints, Reamatism, Dropay, Heartburn, Headached arising from foul stomac's, Nausea, Indigection, Morbid Inaction of the Bowelr and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Less of Appetite, all direases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by pari-

Indigestion, Morbid Insection of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Platalency, Less of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuate medicine. They also, by parifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such a Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nors our Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidniya, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the b.dy, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make no profit on. Demand Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists.

For the Liberator. GONE!

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF OUR SOLDIER-MARTYES. "There is a tear for all who die, A mouraer o'er the humblest grave; But Nations swell the funeral cry, And Triumph weeps above the brave."

Gone ! and the banner of peace is waving Over the land they died to save ; Gone! and Summer her garlands twining Over each far off Southern grave.

Green are the turf-mounds above our heroes, Their spirits rest with the martyrs' Ged; And a Nation bends in tearful reverence, In grateful homage, above the sod.

Brave hearts and true! they never faltered 'Mid leaden rain or the iron hail; Firmly they stood as the Spartan legions,

Some fell 'mid the rush and din of battle-Death came with the bullet and bursting shell; Some slowly waited his lingering summ In pain and anguish words may not tell.

And, alas ! alas ! in the loathsome prison, In lingering torture the brave hearts pined; While Hatred, with skill a fiend might envy, Death's cold arms with untold horror en

They are laid to rest by the flowing rivers, In quiet vales, and on hill-sides lone : And thousands lie 'neath the ocean-billows, Their only dirge the wild wave's moan.

In the opening dawn of early manhood, The dew of youth on each young brow, Their lives were pledged at Freedom's altar, And truly and well have they kept their vow. We reap the harvest their life-blood nurtured ;

The olive of peace from their graves doth spring And borne on the breeze is their pæan of triumph In the jubilee songs the Freedmen sing. Tis ours their memories to fondly cherish,

With Fame's brightest garlands their names t And ever remember the priceless treasure They laid for us on Freedom's shrine. Tis ours to guard, with care unccasing, The priceless gift their life-blood bought;

Remembering for aye the solemn lesson
We've learned—by sorrow and suffering taught. And never again let Truth and Justice Be bartered for Commerce's shining gold; Knowing that tyranny, wrong and oppression The Angel of Peace will never enfold. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1865.

> RE-VISITED. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Read at the "Laurels," on the Merrimac, June, 1865. The roll of drums and the bugle's wailing Ver the air of our vales no more; The spear is beaten to hooks of pruning,

The share is the sword the soldier v Sing soft, sing low, our lowland river, Softly and sweet, as the hour beseemeth, Sing us the songs of peace and home. Let all the tenderer voices of nature Temper the triumph and chasten mirth, Full of the infinite love and pity

For fallen martyr and darkened hearth. But to Him who gives us beauty for ashes, And the oil of joy for mourning long, Let thy hills give thanks, and all thy waters Break into jubilant waves of song !

Bring us the airs of hills and forests. The sweet aroma of birch and pine; Give us a waft of the north wind, laden With sweet-briar oders and breath of kine !

Bring us the purple of mountain sunsets, dows of clouds that rake the hills. The green repose of thy Plymouth meadows,

The gleam and ripple of Campton rills. Lead us away in shadow and sunshine, Slaves of fancy, through all thy miles

The winding ways of Pemigewasset,
And Winnipissogee's hundred isles. Shatter in sunshine over thy ledges,

Play with thy fringes of elms, and darker The cradle song of thy hill-side fountains Here in thy glory and strength repeat; Give us a taste of the upland music

Show us the dance of thy silver feet. Into thy dutiful life of uses Pour the music and weave the flowers : Let the song of birds and the bloom of meadow

Lighten and gladden thy heart and ours. Sing on ! bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea;

The wealth of the vales, the pomp of mountains The breath of the woodlands bear with thee. Here, in the calm of thy seaward valley, Mirth and labor shall hold their truce :

Dance of water and mill of grinding, Both are beauty and both are use. Type of the North-land's strength and glory, Pride and hope of our home and ra

Freedom lending to rugged labor Tints of beauty and lines of grace ! Once again, O beautiful river, Hear our greetings and take our thanks :

Hither we come as Eastern pilgrims Throng to the Jordan's sacred banks. For though by the Master's feet untrodden,

agh never his word has stilled thy waves Well for us may thy shores be holy,

And well may we own thy hint and token Of fairer valleys and streams than these, Where the rivers of God are full of water, And full of sap are his healing trees !

PATRIOTIC HYMN. The following was written by Mrs. Julia Ward How

Our fathers built the house of God; Rough-hewn with haste its slabs they laid, The savage mad in ambush trod, And still they worshipped undismayed

They wrought like stalwart men of war, wrung the State from heathen hands : Who bore their faith's high banner far, And in its name possessed the lands

The skill of strife to peaceful arts. Their perils over, glad gave way ; The bond of freedom joined men's he

More near than meaner compact may. We, followers of their task and toil,

Drove bloody rapine from our soil, Our heavy work, like theirs, at end,

Returning from the death-won field, Brother with brother, friend with friend Again the house of God we build. Oh! may our ransomed freedom dwell In truth's own citadel secure,

And blameless guardians foster well

The fame of holy human love, That makes our liberties divine ; Let each strong arm its champion prove, And each true heart its deathless shrine

The Biberator.

A CRITIC ADRIFT.

Among the too sweeping or otherwise inaccurate statements of a very able article entitled "The Drift Period in Theology," in the July number of the Christian Examiner, I wish to note the following :-

"The mind that thinks for itself will think for itself on all subjects. The will that asserts its own inde-pendence will assert its independence in every sphere. The reason that moves freely amid sensuous objects will soon insist on moving freely amid supersensuous objects; and one kind of authority will be as easily dislodged as another."—pp. 8, 9.

If a not were supplied to each one of these senten they would express the truth more nearly than at present. The precise truth is, that independence of thought tends to become universal, though the ob stacles that it meets in the direction of theology, and the misplaced reverence felt by the community for the professional manufacturers of these obstacles, still prevent free thought in that direction among nineteen in twenty of those who exercise it in other directions. This is shown, not only by all past history, but by the present state of the (measurably) inde-pendent men and women known to each of us. It is a contradiction of our whole experience to say that he who dares not venture in this or that particular direction has no independence. Everybody sees that the sailor takes risks that would appal the fox-hunter-and vice versu. But it is just as plain that, up to a certain point in his reformatory course, Luther dared not consider the supremacy of the Pope as an open question, to be decided on evidence; and that he never, to the end of his life, dared to consider the doc trine of Biblical Inspiration an open question, to trait of human character, and it appears in this matter of independent thought not less than in other matters

As to the last of the assertions above quoted, it absolutely and entirely erroneous. Spiritual authority exceeds all other authority in tenacity and effectiveness. The late President Hitchcock, of Amhers College, had courage enough, in the pursuit of science to meet "the world's dread laugh, which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn"; but when his creed came in question, when Geology came in conflict with Genesis, he dared not say more than that, by one method of explanation or another, the verses of the Hebrew Scripture might be made to accord with the facts written in granite and sandstone.

I quote another extravagant statement from the Examiner's article. Speaking of the Rationalists and other theological innovators in Germany, it says-

"Eichhorn, De Wette, Paulus, Strauss, Schwegler Baur, and the rest, put their shoulders against Church Creed, Bible, and pushed them out into the curren of general thought. They started with no purpos But the movement now started went on till it affecte the whole intellectual world, and heaved the old Bib everywhere from its place in the regards of thoughtfu

erroneous than the one I have italicised. It grossly misrepresents the position even of Germany. Even there, the class of men fairly represented by the writers abovementioned is proportionably very small, and an immense majority of the churches of that country are either Roman Catholic or Orthodox. Extreme theological dissent, far from "unsettling the traditions of Christendom," has not even unsettled those of Germany. The great majority of its people hold the creeds of half a century ago. Our author uses similar extravagance of statement

in regard to his own country, about which, at least, he ought to be well-informed. He assumes, in regard to the American people, "their complete emancipa tion from establishments and traditions." Free from p. 20establishments, are they? The Church of England itself is not more firmly established in a steady, blind adherence to its doctrines and usages, its faith and worship than the Episcopal and Presbyterian and Methodist and Baptist sects in this country are in theirs. Free from traditions, are they? Let us see, taking for a specimen the most liberal among the group of sects which call themselves "Evangelical," the Orthodox Congregationalists of the United States.

During the very week while this Christian Examin-

er was printing, the representatives, lay and clerical of three thousand churches of this order were holding a "National Council" in Boston. One part of their ten days' work was the manufacture of a "Declaration of Faith." They had power to act just as their consciences dictated in the premises. There was patterns-Old Unitarian, New Unitarian, Parkerish, of the Wisest and Best objectionable from its monot Transcendental, Rationalistic, Spiritualistic-lying ony? about, all around them. Did they take a single stick of all this timber? No more than if it had been the wedge of Achan. They marched, in a solid column, in the old ways-by the old paths. They went, both the Pilgrim Fathers, and standing on the Burial Hill saturated with it. Whether these things be so or not, at Plymouth, they solemnly reaffirmed and adopted the same old dogmas that came over in the Mayflower They seriously presented to their three thousand churches, as the best doctrines, theoretically and prac- say, in letter and spirit, contradicts this assumption tically, for this present year of our Lord, the doctrines "held by our fathers, and substantially as embodied and Mother of each individual of the human race. in the confessions and platforms which our synods of He seems never to have even leaned in the Panthe 1648 and 1680 set forth as reaffirmed." That is to say, they endorse, "substantially," the old "Cam- Prayer suffices to contradict the critic's assertion, and bridge Platform," the old "Saybrook Platform," the the letter and spirit of every one of those prayers in-"Savoy Confession," the old "Westminster Confession." and the old Catechisms, shorter and larger, compiled by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. How much drifting is there about the position of these people? Let it be remembered that the men who took this ground were chosen by the three thousand churches to do this work for them. If they had preferred others, they would have sent others. They shore these because they liked them, and because they liked the ideas of which these men were the known Declaration of Faith" in the Council was unanimous. And the three thousand churches, most of their newspapers, have not as yet uttered one word of dissent. Is there much drifting in this denomina-

Here is another instance of extravagant breadth of

"The fact, imaginary or otherwise, the inference, just or not, moved the received theology to its foundations, unseated every dogma, made the churches tremble, and set the creeds driving headlong down

Spiritualism bas done much, and has become a power in the world. But the things above rehearsed are precisely the things that it has not done; has not even ended to do. The little fact upon which this mass of exaggeration rests is that a very small proportion of orthodox church-members have accepted more o ess of the theory of Spiritualism. Some remain in their churches, others have gone out of them. But, alike in each case, their change of belief has produce no effect upon the church, except to call forth expres sions of contempt for the superstition, or holy indignation at the heresy displayed by the receivers of the new doctrine. As to the theology, the dogmas, the creeds held by those churches, they remain absolutely anaffected, in any manner or degree, by the existence and the success of "Spiritualism." The only important manner in which that system affects the Ortholox Church is in occupying the hunting ground that the Church wishes to monopolize, and pre-proselyting those in the community ("the world") who would

Our author expends a page of really forcible rheto ric and logic, in showing how many dogmas of the the only class, reliable for the purpose, now there, is Orthodox Church are annihilated by the premises of the colored. They are measurably healthy, strong, Spiritualism. But wait a little. To logical reason- robust and fruitful, inured to physical labor. A for

their individual members, are those premises accepted. They are sincerely looked upon by these people as either superstitions or wicked, and at any rate as baseless and foolish. Select an orthodox church-member (hitherto untouched by this influence) for experiand tippings," the "communications," the "appear ances," glide off from him like water from a duck' back. He does not for a moment look at them as matters to be seriously considered; as matters possibly true. His armor of bigotry effectually withstand all such assaults. Greatly, therefore, as the commu nity has been moved by Spiritualism, the Church and its creed remain unmoved by it.

The writer of this article proceeds to declaim and argue against the system or the school called "The-ism." To him, "Theism seems not only far off, but aside from the road." Unfortunately, he does not de fine it-for to call it "the religious belief of the pure reason" is not defining it-and until this shall be done we cannot tell whether it is "aside from the road."

Theodore Parker sometimes used the word Theism meaning by it "the absolute religion," or pure Chris tianity. The advantage of the term was thr I understand it. First, to express a religious system the opposite of Atheism, both in faith and character and next to distinguish it on one side from Deism, the unreligious (not necessarily irreligious) recogniti the existence of God-and on the other side from the thing popularly known as Christianity, which includes much erroneous and irrational tradition. When Mr. Parker spoke of Theism as the religion of the future, I understand him to mean, not that it will su persede Christianity, but that it will supersede the oneous estimate of Christianity now prevalent. He believed that the follies and errors which the ma jority in our country now receive as not only parts but the most important parts, of the Christian religion, will be recognized, with the increase of knowl edge, as foreign to, and inconsistent with the admir ble system really taught by Christ; and that, therefore, the religion of the future will be at once posi tively Christian, and very different from the present popular estimate of Christianity. Theism, the Theodore Parker uses it, instead of being "the religious belief of the pure reason," and thus out of the reach of the majority of men, is rather the result of the exposure and rejection of those errors which tradition and priestcraft have attempted to fasten upon Christianity, and to represent as component parts of it. In his mind Theism, and pure Christianity, and the Absolute Religion were one and the same thing.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, to whose advocacy of Theism the critic in the Examiner refers, differs from Mr. Parker in the point just mentioned. She considers Christianity as really including some errors and superstitions, and therefore expects Theism, accepted a a better system, to supersede it. But the critic misrepresents both these able writers, and also the system which they call Theism, by saying (on the same page which records their advocacy of it) that it excludes prayer. No religious writers, of any class whatever, have taught more decidedly the need, the usefulness and the comfort of prayer, than Mr. Parker and Miss Cobbe. They both speak of it with enthusiasm, as a prominent part of their religious sys-tem, and an essential element in a religious character. Indeed, the very definition of prayer given by Theodore Parker—" an effort of the soul to enter into com-munication with the Heavenly Father, and to obtain somewhat of Him "-shows the error of saying, as the critic does, that Theism cannot yield to the im-

pulse of prayer, "cannot implore." Some of the objections to Theism stated by this Unitarian critic are no less than amazing. He says,

" Under Theirm stated and formal worship tends to decline; for in its view and under its influence al life becomes worshipful, all service is divine, the dis-tinction between sacred and secular is abolished, al days are holy days, and all work is holy work."

Would it really be a loss to substitute the teaching which tends to produce this state of things for the teaching under which our use of Sunday as separate holy time has grown to be what it is? In my judgment it would be great gain. But the writer goes or to complain of Theism as establishing a sublime and majestic monotony throughout the universe. Under this system, he says-

"The central Being blots out subordinate divinities as the sun blots out the stars.

Very true! But what subordinate divinities does stuff enough for the purpose, of various materials and the Unitarian critic wish to retain? And is the rule

Equally amazing are the two pages of fervent eulogy (21-23) bestowed on the system called Pantheism, and the declarations that the tendency of modern speculation is towards it, and that the (contifiguratively and literally, down among the bones of nental) European mind and the American mind are the assertion that "Theodore Parker was as much Pantheist as Theist" is utterly erroneous. The whole scope of his writings, alike in sermon and es His God was the conscious, actively-loving Father istic direction. The very existence of his volume of

THE RENOVATION OF THE SOUTH.

tensify the contradiction .- c. K. w.

Among the many suggestions relative to the de velopment and renovation of the South, there is one that seems to have not received due attention from the public. That the rejuvenation of that section must involve the rise and progress of the colored people now there, and their descendants, will probably not representatives. The vote of acceptance of this be denied by any reasonable mind. That it will be long time before the whites, especially the poor and degraded class, will admit the claims of the negroes whom have before this time read the full report in to anything like equality of civil rights, is equally manifest; for there is no doubt that they, as a class are more deeply sunk in vice than the blacks. And while doubtless there is some truth in the statements of Gen. Banks and others in regard to the mortality assertion, in regard to the effect of the movement the blacks, during the last four years in some section it must be remembered that the mortality has always been great. The severe and prostrating labors of the sugar culture, spurred on by the cupidity and avidity of the white masters, annually consigned multitudes of the poor slaves to an early grave-in the climate too, best adapted for their comfort. And again, while the negroes have died by thousands, the whites have gone by camp-life, battle, and domestic privation, by tens of thousands; and to speak in general terms, the bone and sinew of the superior color, so called, has wilted before the brightness of the coming of the day of regeneration.

We leave out of our present reckoning' the criminal class of wealthy planters and rich aristocrats who made the war, dominated over the people, and ruined themselves; for by the terrible power of confiscation rigidly followed up by the government, they will be reduced to poverty, and made to swell the ranks of the poor and ruined whites. No great help then can be expected of them for one generation at least. The middle-aged will encumber the earth a few years, drag out pitiable lives in poverty, and their sons and daughters, taught, or impelled by the strong hand of neces sity, will become laborers and artizans, like other civilized men, and rise slowly in the scale of intelligence and thrift.

So, then, if we cast about for domestic elemen with which to work out the rehabilitation of the South, ers, who receive these premises as true, such an effect tune in itself, for a self-dependent class, and the first

THE LIBERALOTO.

undoubtedly follows. But neither by the churches build a commonwealth—adapted to that section in build a commonwealth—adapted to that section in the Resolutions of the resolutions.

The Radical Germans lately assembled at Indiantic style uv wimmen on our site also shoor to end the resolutions.

The Radical Germans lately assembled at Indiantic style uv wimmen on our site also shoor to end the resolutions. what is more to the point, of amiable and docile dispo sition, and ardently desirous to learn from books. They also possess fair mechanical genius, and a capability to and more than all, are devoutly religious. Slavery has, by its godless infidelities, and swinish greed for gain, engrafted on them too many of its baneful influ ces to be got rid of at once; and doubtless multitudes will be influenced and injured by them, till a

> through great tribulation, to the light of self-reliance and self-dependence, so that they can act together in unity and with efficiency; during all which time they will, as now in Tennessee, have the ill-will of the whites, whether Unionists or rebels, and be made the unhappy objects of ungodly, discriminating laws, or else they must have help from their true friends in the North. And now we come to the gist of our argument. We have at the North, in decent abundance, North. And now we come to the gist of our argument. We have at the North, in decent abundance, ment. We have at the North, in decent abundance, the very elements of help and moral influence to them, specially adapted by nature, grace, and education for fruits of the monarchical system, and to know how this blessed work. We mean our intelligent, well-be-haved, well-educated colored friends and neighbors, whose record through all these years of prejudice, abuse, contempt, and oftentimes outrage, has been of the noblest type of Christian forbearance and emithe noblest type of Christian forbearance and eminent manhood. Our colored citizens, all over the old free States, have always been an improvable and improving class, ready and willing to learn, using well the smallest advantages, and gradually climbing higher in the scale of educated excellence; till now, for numbers, and eminence of ability, of its best developed members, it rivals the whites. Her model that a suitable support of the European revolution is the most effective, surest, and at the same time cheapest means to make an end forever to all monarchical intrigues on this continent.
>
> The principle of non-intervention of the States and the same time cheapest means to make an end forever to all monarchical intrigues on this continent. the noblest type of Christian forbearance and emichange we have seen in twenty-five years! Then not a colored lawyer or physician in the United States; very rarely a colored teacher; very few colored scholars; some decent colored ministers; very rarely a colored public speaker who could command attention. A few had accumulated wealth, but they were hardly known outside their own circle. Now let any one investigate, and he can find cause to open his eyes

> Now this large element of intelligent and refined colored people have a great and grand duty to perform towards their fellow-sufferers in the South.
> Their advice would be heeded. Their words of instruction would be listened to, and believed. Their teachings would find acceptance everywhere. Their refined and gentle manners would inspire the uncultivated black, by showing him what is attainable to the negro. The poor slave, now a freedman, perhaps feels that he never can rise to the dignity of the white folks of the better class around him. But let him meet with one of his own race who has done it, and it will inspire active hope, ardent resolution, and deit will inspire active hope, ardent resolution, and determined effort. We verily believe that if a delegation of twenty or thirty thousand of our excellent colored people could be properly scattered among the edmen of the South, one year would witness such moral and intellectual progress as the world never saw before in the same time, among the same number of people.

All of our colored friends would be more or less teachers there. And they would naturally be the leaders, the influential men, the molders of public sentiment, the developers of that great mass of humanity that is to make so prominent a part of our future civilization. Ethiopia is to stretch forth her hands unto God first in the United States. Sooner or later, the belt of territory around the Gulf of Mexico, from Charleston to Vera Cruz, will be in the grasp of the strong-armed black, and he must have furnished him ent brains to wield its destinies well. There is untold wealth in that region. It is the gateway to the tropics, to paradise. The whole temperate zone will pay tribute to it for its semi-tropical productions, and the colored residents there will command the Bourse of the world, with the rice, cotton, sugar, semiand canals, mills, school-hou ships of the live oak, and man them all over the seas, developing a commerce that shall shame the gluttonous and riotous Babylons that now deride the negro as baboon, and sneer at his civil rights as though he were

an ourang outang. Now, is not here a field of effort, which our friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia would do well to explore ? Is it not safe to say that they can now organize, with the aid, if needed, contrib uted by their sympathizing friends, if not by the government, and send into all parts of the South per sons as teachers, mechanics, preachers, speculators developers of the industry of that region, who would enable the freedmen to master the situation; and work intelligently to the great end of building up that section on principles of right and justice, which are the only sure foundation against the contempt of men and the wrath of God ?

And how easy now for them to get a foothold! The government actually needs them. Land is plenty and cheap, and by going into the right sections life would be secure. Old South Carolina ought to feel, first of any State, the expanding influence of colored effort. That State, ought to be taken possession of by the free blacks of the North. It is hoped they will stand ready, organized with the requisite funds, to purchase every confiscated estate. We want to see those fertile river valleys cut up into small farms, owned and cultivated by the colored citizen, and developed into a young garden of Eden. And it can be done by our ern neighbors if they will organize soon, and go earnestly to work for the purpose. And now is the ACCEPTED TIME.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract from a letter, dated "Camp Detachment,

55th Mass. Vols., Fort Mott, S. C., July 9th, 1865 "We have here, every day, to see us, specimens of the so-called Southern chivalry. They all acknowledge themselves whipped, and are now very desirous o have things here as near as possible as they used to be. They are constantly complaining of the insolence and independence of the negroes. On the other hand, we have numbers of the freedmen visiting us, and complaining of the brutslity of their former owners; how the planters have threatened to shoot them, prohibiting them in many places from leaving the plantation without passes, and whipped their children. Across the river, and only five or six miles from us, a colored man was shot dead a little over a week ago. We sent an officer and a squad of men to arrest the murderer, but he was not to be found. We are in hopes

to catch him yet, and bring him to justice.

Many of the planters try to drive as close a bargain as they can in their contracts with their freedmen; and if they could possibly avoid it, would make no contract at all with them. If the planters are allowed to get control of the civil authority in this State again, there will be serious trouble. They are likely to pursue the same course that the West India planters pursued after emancipation there. The sooner as they can in their contracts with their freedmen; these plantations are broken up, and divided into sma farms, the better it will be for all classes here. Allow the negro the ballot, get a Northern and foreign emigration to come South, and the institutions and cus-

We heartily endorse the views of the writer of this letter as to what should be done in the premises.

apolis, and the following are some of the resolutions adopted on that occasion :

The Southern rebellion and the war produced by The Southern rebellion and the war produced by it have not only shown the corruptions of slavery, and the inconsistency of the doctrine of State sovereignty in the true light, but also proved the dangers which are connected with the present system of Executive power—a system which places the fate of the whole nation in one man's hands; which makes the salvation of destruction of the weathing description of the resulting description. new generation springs up that has not known the taskmaster. But, with all these elements in the problem, this is the only reliant class of persons in the South that can be claimed as ready co-workers in the labors of Southern development. the salvation or destruction of the republic de age, a corrupting influence which can be commanded by no action of the people. Such a systamoratic; it is truly mon South that can be claimed as ready controlled by no action of the people balanced by no action of the

The principle of non-intervention of the State authorities in matters of religion and faith is certainly recognized in the Constitution, but the un hesitating and constant violation of the same ha degenerated to a real institution. The State must maintain the rights and duties of the citizens, not control their belief and their thoughts. appointment of days for fasting and prayer, the Sunday constraint, the oath on the Bible, the open-ing of legislative assemblies with prayer, the exclu-sion of Infidels from political rights, &c., are direct violations of the Constitution; they make out of religion, which can and should be only a private matter, a State business. Since they only proceed officially from a certain, here predominant, faith, they do violence to every other faith, and force every transgressor of the law or a hypocrite. Judging by previous practice, the republic is pursuing the same course which monarchies have pursued, namely, to to it, and hope to see the republic secured against the dangers and disorders which the making use of

religion by the political power must bring with it.
On the other hand, we wish as decidedly to ecured against the dangers which arise from abusof the so-called religious freedom. We are of the opinion that a hierarchical organization, which is under the direct command of a foreign potentate, namely, the Pope, stands opposed not only to the spirit of the Constitution, but is a decided violation of National sovereignty, which can tolerate no func-tions from servants of any foreign rulers without special permission under precautionary conditions. No monarchy concedes to the servants of the Popthe dangerous independence and powerful position which they possess in the United States. The Romein hierarchy has already because the the republic, and she strives here, as everywhere, to

become sole ruler.

Although the United States, through their great er freedom and rich resources, offer to poverty and labor better means for relief, and more opportuni-ties for well paid activity, than other countries, still the condition of the poor and the situation of the working population here also, is not of such a kind that they can be left to themselves. The strife between abused labor and abusing capital is here as Bourse of the world, with the rice, cotton, sugar, semi-tropical fruits, and probably coffee and tea. Perhaps many new varieties of vegetables may grow there. Who knows but the mandice, cocoa, palm and other fruits may flourish there? We want energetic col-ored men there to try it, to make the discovery, and get the benefit of it; to build the towns and cities, ne to the relief, where, for any individual, his own help is not sufficient for the satisfaction of just demands, and for securing an existence worthy

For the Executive Committee. K. HEINZEN, President. H. LIEBER, Secretary.

MR. NASBY LAYS DOWN A PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the Stait uv Noo Gersy,) Joon 12, 1865.

These is the dark days of the Dimocrisy. misforchoons that befell our armies in front uv Rich-mond, the fall uv our kappytyle, follered by the surrender uv our armies to Grant and Sherman hurt us. Our leeders are either pinin in loathsum dunguns, inkarseratid by the heavin-defyin, mandestroyin, tyranikle edix uv our late lamented President, or air barskin in the free air uv Italy and ident, or air barskin in the free air uv Italy and Kanady. We hev no way uv keepin our voters to-gether. Opposin the war won't do no good, fer be-fore the next eleckshun the helt of our voters will hev diskivered that the war is over. The feer of drafts may do suthin in sum parts uv Pennsylvany and Suthren Illinoy, fer sum time yit; but that can't be depended on.

But we hev wun resource fer a Ishoo—ther valuz be a Dimocrisy, so long ez ther's a nigger.

Ther is a uncompromisin dislike to the nigger in the mind uv a ginooine Dimocrat. The Spanish bull-fighter, when he wants to inflame the bull to extra cavortin, waves a red flag afore him. Vou desire a Dimocrat to froth at the mouth, will find a black face will anser the purpus. Thereathe nigger is, to-day, our best and only holt. Let Fer the guidanse uv the faithful, I shell lay down

Fer the guidanse uv the faithful, I shell lay down a few plain rools to be observed, in order to make the most uv the cappytle we hev:

1. Alluz assert that the nigger will never be able to taik care uv hisself, but will allus be a public burden. He may, possibly, give us the lie by goin to work. In sich a emergeney, the deoty uv every work. In sich a emergeney, the dooty uv every Dimocrat is plane. He must not be allowed to work. Associashum must be organized, pledged to work. Associashum must be organized, pledged to neether give him employment, to work with him, to work for enny one who will give him work, or patronize any one who duz. (I wood sejest that sich ay us es bez bin foretoonit enuff 2 get credit passes uv us es hez bin foretoonit enuff 2 get credit, pay a on account, so ez to maik our patro worth suthin.) This course rigidly and persistently follered up, wood drive the best uv em to steelin, follered up, wood drive the best uv em to steelin, and the balance to the poor-houses, proovin wot we hev allus claimed, that they ar a idul and visbus effects. race. Think, my brethren, wot a inspirin effect our poor-housis and jails full of niggers wood hev onto the people! My sole expans ez I contemplait the deliteful vishun.

2. Likewise assert that the nigger will come

North, and taik all the good places, throwin all our skild mekaniks out uv work by underbidden uv em. bid, and stan it even to starvashen, if the underbid-din wuz dun by a man uv the proud Kaukashen race? and wher is the Dimokrat so lost to manhood ez not to drink blud, ef the same underbidden is dun by the nigger ? The starvin for work ain't th toms of the North will soon get the upper hand, and state of the color of the cause uv the starva-all will be well."

Nigger equality may be workt agin 2 advantage.
All men, without distinctshun uv secks, air fond uv flatrin theirselves that sumbody's lower down in the

look down upon? Its allos on to enlist was style uv wimmen on our side.

In times gone by P've notist gushin virgins we to full 16 hands high, and tuff '2 wire, hold's sight hanners onto which was inseribed "Save us fine chance av advertisin, 1st, That they was trade at the was, some one was still goin for em.

Ef ther aint no niggers, Seatrel Committe may furnish em. A half dozen will do fer a artisary they won't steel, the Sentrel Committe may county, of they hustled along with energy. It themselves. Show yer niggers in a too for

they won t steet, the control committee mest themselves. Show yer niggers in a township i themselves. Snow yer niggers in a township into mornin, and the same nite rob the clothes the sale hen roosts. Ever willin 2 sacrifice myself is cause, I volunteer to do this last duty in aix popul

unties.

These ijees, ef follered, will, no doubt, keep a together until our enemies split, when we will rep the reward uv our constancy and fidelity. My the Lord hasten the day. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Lait Paster uv the Church uv the No.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. LINCOLE

Since the death of the late President, his man Since the death of the late President his may friends have added largely to the stock of acciding and incidents of his life, tending to illustrate the elements of public and private character which was the hearts of the people to such a wonderful extent. Many of these, without doubt, will find a permanent record in the biographies of Mr. Lincoh which are already in course of preparation. They will, if faithfully preserved, invest his biography with an interest which works of this class have rarely afforded.

y afforded.

It was not our good fortune to know mach, personally, of the late President. In fact, the only time we ever saw him was on the occasion at business visit to Washington in the last days of March, just before the fall of Richood. On special errand related to an unfini ready in his hands, and, a moment! being all that was required, we made our way to the White House, fully resolved not to be introng. nor to worry him with impertinent mater, of which he had, already, more than enough. On which he man, aiready, more than enough Our card was passed in, and we awaited our changes card was passed in, and we awaited our chances in the ante-room, with a dozen comera, perhaps, among whom were recognized senators and members of the "popular branch." One of the latter, coming from the President's own State, gave ma hint that this waiting for "an audience" was a decided uncertainty, often resulting in hope deferred. Our friend added that he had been himself vaiting and watching for his chance nearly three week.

His case was simply that of a widow's son, who had deserted, and who was therefore liable to be sho.

The mother was half-distracted with grief, and The mother was hall-distracted with grief, and her petition for pardon was to be urged. Preseally walked in, with nimble step, a middle-sized, well-built, stern-visaged man, with his budget of paper, and who, as if at home, was immediately ushru into the President's room. That was Secretary Stanton. The waiting gentlemen who recognized the Secretary of War here gave knowing sinks of discouragement, as much as to say, "It's an all-night business; Stanton has important dispatches from the front." But a half-hour sufficed, and what it is the same than the s Stanton has important dispatches from But a half-hour sufficed, and, when the Secretary passed out, the grey-haired messege, whose open, pleasant Irish countenance has been familiar to callers at the White House since it was occupied by President Jackson, notified the gentleen in waiting—the Illinois member was now, up uckily, not among them-that the President would ow see them all at once; and all were ushered in. This was our first and only view of Abraham Li coln face to face. His countenance bore that open, penignant outline we had expected, but what struck us, especially, was its cheerful, wide-awake expressewhich we had never met with in the pictures our beloved chief. The secret of this may have een that he had just been hearing good news from

But our chief purpose in this sketch is to describe, a brief, the bearing of the President in this short atterview. After saluting his little circle of callers, they were seated, and attended to in turn. First in der was a citizen of Washington, praying for par-

n in the case of a deserting soldier.
"Well," said the President, after carefully realng the paper, "it is only natural for one to want oardon, but I must in such a case have a responsible ame that I know. I don't know you. Do you live the city?" "Yes." "Do you know the Mayor?" Yes." "Well, bring me his name, and I'll kt he boy off." The soldi

Next came a well-developed man of French actent from New Orleans. He was evidently a diffilent person, not knowing precisely how to state his case, but the burden of it was, that he was a real estate holder in New Orleans, and since the adven rulers ther rents, which were his living. "Your case, my friend," said the President, " may be a hard one, but it might have been worse. If, with your me ket, you had taken your chance with our boys be fore Richmond, you might have found your bed be-fore now. But the point is, what would you have me do for you? I have much to do, and the coarse have been opened to relieve me in this regard. The applicant, still embarrassed, said, "I am not in the habit of appearing before big men." "And for that matter," it was quickly responded, "you have no need to change your habit, for you are not before very big men now," playfully adding, "I can't go into the collection business." The New Orleans man was finally satisfied that a President cannot do everything that ought to be done to redress individual grievances. These instances, though not specially remarkable in themselves, serve to set of it a strong light those traits of character which shed such a radiance over the life of Mr. Lincoln. Ho such a radiance over the life of air Lincon. In studied intently the grievances of the humbles. There was no appearance of affected dignity on ac-count of the high post which he filled. He had a fellow-feeling for his countrymen—a love for justice fellow-feeling for his countrymen -a love for justice -above all, a true fear of God-a sacred regard for the rights of all. These were our first-sight uspressions of Abraham Lincoln. They are likely to be lasting .- Lowell Citizen.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ME. LIN. COLN.

Mr. Noah Brooks, who was to have been Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, gives some interesting personal reminiscences of our late President. MR. LINCOLN'S SIMPLICITY.

"All persons agree that the most marked claracteristic of Mr. Lincoln's manner was his simplicity and artlessness. This immediately impressed helf upon the observation of those who met him for the first time and nach acceptance. upon the observation of those who met nim so first time, and each successive interview deepend the impression. People seemed delighted to find in the ruler of the nation freedom from pomposity and affectation, mingled with a certain simple dignity that never forsook him. Though pressed with the weight of responsibility reating upon him as Presented to the United States, he shrank from assuming the control of the United States, he shrank from assuming the control of the position. any of the honors, or even titles, of the points.

After years of intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, the writer cannot now recall a single instance. in which he spoke of himself as President, or a that title of himself, except when acting in at ficial capacity. He always spoke of his po office vaguely, as 'this place,' est phrases. Once, speaking of the room in the Capitols used by the Presidents of the United States Capitols used by the Presidents of the United States during the close of a session of Congress, he said during the close of a session of Congress, he said That room, you know, that they cal is voice and besitating - the President's room an intimate friend who addressed him always by own proper title, he said, 'Now call me Lincols, and I'll promise not to tell of the breach of etiquets —if you won't—and I shall have a resting spell from Mister Lincols.' Mister Lincoln.

With all his simplicity and unacquaintance with With all his simplicity and unacquaintance was courtly manners, his native dignity never forects him in the presence of critical or polished strangers, but mixed with his angularities and bondomic was something which spoke the fine fibre of the man; such while his sovereign disregard of courdy conventional straight-forwardness of manner served to disrate criticism, and impress the visitor that he was before a man pure, self-poised, collected, and strong in the a man pure, self-poised, collected, and strong in the conscious strength. Of him an accomplished feeigner, whose knowledge of the courts was perfect than that of the English language, said. "He seems to me one grand gentilhouses in the guise."

EVE WASHI

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